The New-York Times.

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THE MORMONS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Brigham Young on the Invasion of Utah by the U. S. Forces.

EXTREME MEASURES THREATENED.

The Mormons Defiant and Determined.

On Saturday we published, exclusively, very late intelligence received from Utah. Our dates were to the 13th of August. We have now before us the *Deseret News* of July 22 and 29, Aug. 5 and 12, from which we gather further and important particulars of Mormon movements.

The reports of an abundant harvest are continued, so likewise the report of peace among the Saints; but a glance at the last number of the *News* reveals the fact that the report of troops being on the Plains has caused quite a stir among the faithful. The leading men of the Territory, who speak to the inhabitants of the mountains, [illegible] to the conclusion that the General Government is desirous of a row with the Mormons, and is seeking a pretext to justify orders of extermination. With this in their minds they have spoken in the tallest manner about their determination to have peace—cost what it may.

The following editorial from the *News* of Aug. 12 indicates how the leading spirit who conducts that paper feels about the troops:

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND UTAH.

From the Deseret News, Aug. 12.

Favored in numbers and wealth, extensive in domain, learned and practical in mechanical arts and [illegible] science, and possessing a land choice above all others, [illegible] the United States had it in their power to become the most free, enlightened and happy government ever instituted by man. Peopled by those who had experienced and fled from intolerance, oppression, and religious persecution in the Old World, delivered from the yoke aimed to be fastened by a foreign power, and blessed with a Constitution guaranteeing freedom of conscience, of speech, and of the Press, it was scarcely presumable that occasion would ever be found for the prudent, cautionary [illegible] and exhortations so to be found in the inaugural addresses of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. But alas for human wisdom, when man rejects the counsels and servants of Jehovah! So recently as March 4, 1797, President Adams rationally and forcibly urged the propagation of "knowledge, virtue and religion, among all classes of people—as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its natural enemies, the spirit of sophistry, the spirit of party, the spirit of intrigue, the profligacy of corruption;" and [illegible] that brief period those very enemies, so wisely cautioned against as destructive "to elective governments," are exercising almost undisputed sway over [illegible] nation, and most certainly bid fair to soon accomplish their [illegible] nefarious designs.

Place-hunters and spoilsmen, with a hireling clergy and reckless editors to bolster corrupt systems and lash unbridled licentiousness into fury, have the Executive of our nation fast bound hand and foot, and [illegible] like a weathercock, to subserving their [illegible] purposes, to the utter overthrow of equal laws, of justice and humanity, principles so revered and respected in the early administration of our Government. Yes, so much were those principles then respected that President Jefferson, so late as March 4, 1801, asserted "a wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement" to be "necessary to make us a happy and prosperous people."

But, inasmuch as rotten political pigmies have attained to almost supreme sway in the Government, and are fast trampling under foot the last vestige of "unalienable rights," utterly regardless of the correct teachings and examples of the wise and true patriots and statesmen of the Revolution, it may be asked whether we expect to wean them from the cesspool of their corruptions, or to prevent the mad officers and crew of the ship of state from pursuing their wild orgies, as they are hopelessly whirled in the narrowing circles of the vortex of destruction. We have no such expectation, for we are aware of the folly of attempting to cast evil spirits out of those who prefer their companionship; and our voice is not loud enough to penetrate the ears of those who are willingly deaf and drunken through the influence of their own unbridled passions. What then do we propose? To freely and truthfully comment upon men and principles, no matter whether high or low, powerful or weak, as opportunity and wisdom may dictate. Also to inform "the powers that be" that we are somewhat acquainted with their inhuman plans and designs, and shall counteract them so far as possible; and, for the benefit of the honest, virtuous and upright the wide world over, shall strive to encourage the noble and good, and restrain the vicious.

The United States has millions of acres of unoccupied land, for the rapid settling of which the very genius of our Government requires the extension of every Constitutional facility and encouragement. Utah embraces a large area of mountains, deserts, and arid valleys, with three salt lakes, several brackish and fresh water springs and streams, six or seven small, unnavigable rivers, and limited and widely scattered spots and strips of soil, rendered fertile by expensive and vexatious irrigation. This "frightfully poor" region was unoccupied previous to 1847, save by the aborigines and a few roving Indian traders, trappers, and hunters. Being midway between the Western States and the land of gold on the best direct central line of overland communication, did not the Government offer large bounties in land, and almost stretch its delegated powers, to pave the way for the settlement of so desolate a country? And did they not even shake off a barbarous relic of colonial usage, and guarantee to the settlers in such a region, even more fully and cheerfully than is accorded to those dwelling in more desirable locations, the Constitutional right of electing their own officers? We will answer.

In February, 1846, thousands of men, women and children could be seen leaving their homes in Nauvoo and crossing the Mississippi to escape the religious persecution so ruthlessly poured upon them by the State of Illinois, while not a single move was made by the General Government to "restrain men from injuring one another." And when crossing the Missouri, after a weary journey through the State of Iowa, they were met, instead of with kindness, commiseration and succor, with a requisition from the United States for a battalion of 500 efficient men to assist in the war with Mexico. This quota, if even any could have been legally called for under the circumstances, was so unnecessarily and unprecedentedly large as to plainly manifest what might be expected from the then Administration, which should, according to Jefferson, have extended "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

That battalion, after being so recently thrust from their homes solely because they lived above corruption and the commission of popular crimes, at a moment's warning turned their backs upon their wives, children and aged parents, upon their brethren and sisters, and least of all upon their teams, wagons and the little all left to them of this world's goods, and performed the most arduous, health-destroying and praiseworthy, but much the poorest requited service in acquisition of the very territory of which Utah is a portion. That unjust and inhuman requisition was the first open thrust at the Latter-Day Saints by the Government, but it was met in a manner so different from what was expected, and so different from what any other class thus treated would have met it, that the then design for our extermination was foiled. And the ready compliance with such an unheard-of requisition, for a long period effectually silenced the most rabid persecutors of the Saints, and even caused its originators and instigators to blush at cruelty so akin to the characteristics of the fiends of darkness.

In 1847, unfostered and unsustained by human aid, but strong in the Spirit of their God, and joyous in the known and eternal principles of Heaven, the Saints wended their way to the mountain fastnesses of what is now called Utah, and from that date until now have been busily engaged in the observance of the commandments of God and the counsels of his servants, in framing and abiding good and wholesome laws, and in benefiting and striving to save the human family so far as possible. Within that short time cities have been built containing, aside from the comfortable dwellings of the less affluent, large, tasteful and commodious public and private edifices which would add grace to cities the most favored by time, wealth and other facilities. Many locations, previously rude and unsightly, have, by laborious, persevering, and often unrequited toil, been caused to teem with their rich products for the sustenance of man and beast—of the citizen and the stranger. And trees, planted and watered with a labor and patient waiting that but few would endure, are now bending with their burden of beautiful, luscious and varied fruits, where heretofore naught but barrenness met the eye. And mills and machinery add their hum to the music of waters hitherto unrestrained. These facts alone are of themselves a perfect refutation of all the lies and slanders uttered against us, whether in regard to our social, moral, political, or religious character and habits, for no people, of the character and habits given us by our enemies, would, could, or ever did, even under the most favorable circumstances, operate in a manner at all comparable, for true worth, with the course and conduct of the Saints in Utah.

"Well, for all this toil expended in peopling with patriotic citizens regions where no other people would or will dwell, has not Congress passed for Utah an extra liberal preemption law?" It has passed preemption laws, some more and some less liberal, for all Territories, if we mistake not, except the Territory of Utah! And here alone, where, from the very nature of the country and the just claims of the [illegible] and the circumstances of its settlement, justice and mercy would require its being freely given, [illegible] at some small remuneration, [illegible] preemption law extended by a Government [illegible] "free and [illegible]" [illegible] when it is [illegible] should be well known at Washington that even those will never pay for the expense. For although they be made, as we are informed has been the case, at a very cheap rate to the parties intrusted with their execution, by plotting in the office lines never run and corners never seen in the field, and by here and there sticking long stakes so loosely that animals upon the range will rub them down (laid to "Mormons") and thus obliterate guiding marks to blunders, still the Government pays according to the office returns, and the buyer may hunt his lines and corners as best he can. But perhaps we should find no fault with large pay for not doing, since it is preferable with some to be unwilling to pay anything for service, unless the service be of a corrupt and corrupting description, or be not performed.

We are as willing to pay for land as are any other people, and are as fond of valid titles to land, which in unsold lands, whether surveyed or to be surveyed, we recognize and always have recognized to rest with the Government. And who in Utah has ever prohibited or in the least interfered with the customary surveying of public lands? Who refuses to pay for public lands, when they are thrown into market? No one in Utah. But how has it been in Nebraska? Congress passed an act granting a quarter section of land to each settler of a certain description in that Territory, and the Territorial Assembly transcended their bounds and legislated a half section to each such settler. Has the Assembly in Utah ever ventured upon legislation of anything like that character? Verily no; and as to land they have only granted possession to certain claims and improvements thereon, as has been customary in all new countries, pending the survey and sale by Government. And we again defy the world to point out a single infraction of law by the Latter Day Saints, either in a legislative, judicial, executive, public or private capacity.

But the unlawful land-legislation in Nebraska is not all the beauty of land practice in that region, for they have organized Clubs to mutually warrant and defend half-sections to settlers, and have passed a resolution, among others, in which all who will not join them are called sundry very hard names, and threatened with all sorts of violence if they in the least degree interfere with the operations of the Clubs. And we are informed that they have already shoved several under the ice, tied up and severely whipped others, banished some, and otherwise killed and maltreated those who cross their plans. Is not all that law-abiding and highly praiseworthy? But they are not "Mormons." Why not send troops to Nebraska, where Congress is openly legislated over by a Territorial Assembly and the laws set at defiance? Why were not troops sent to California, where downright insurrection and rebellion have strode rampantly over all law? Oh, they were not "Mormons!" Why are not troops sent to New-York, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, when the civil authorities are wantonly scouted and blood lawlessly shed by violence reddens their streets? There are no "Mormons" engaged in those pastimes of civilization? And last, why send any troops to Utah, where all is peace, industry, law, order, virtue, sobriety, and the daily observance of the principles pertaining to both temporal and spiritual welfare and salvation? Oh, solely for the very reason that they are "Mormons," and their upright and virtuous course is so unlike our deeds of darkness that we are determined to make them as lawless, bloodthirsty and rotten as we are, or exterminate them if we have the power.

To pave the way for the accomplishment of so laudable (?) a design, and, if possible, to goad us to some overt act that can be seized upon for a plausible pretext, they persist in the barbarous colonial usage of thrusting strange and outside officers upon us, contrary to our lawful and oft-expressed and unanimous choice, and the majority of whom are most well known to be utterly base and unworthy. President Jefferson, in his address already quoted from, specifies "a *jealous* care of the *right of election by the people*" to be one of "the *essential* principles of our Government." But, within a few days, over fifty-six years from that date, and in the same professed Republic, at least one of President Buchanan's Cabinet has styled our Legislative Assembly disrespectful and threatening, because, forsooth, they plainly though most respectfully, set forth their Constitutional rights in the matter of officers for Utah, and that too most strictly in accordance with the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the great father of the party now in power. But what better can be expected from such pigmy sons of Revolutionary sires, who in so few short years have sunk to so low a depth of degradation. Halloo in the ears of the deaf, or preach repentance to the devil, all you who have hopes of success in such a course; but for our part we do not look for justice from a power which has striven all the day long, both secretly and openly, to exterminate us from the earth.

And now, after having briefly sketched a portion of Governmental usage to "Mormons," we actually wish our Government *to cease beating about the bush, and to frankly and manfully, if they have any manhood, proclaim to us and the world what course they intend to pursue towards the Latter Day Saints.* If you are too sneaking and cowardly to show your hand, but persist in the same [illegible] and suspicious conduct as heretofore, except during the Administration of President Fillmore and partially that of President Pierce, you can but expect that the ardor of our patriotism will at some period cool, for there is always a limit to the human endurance of injustice and tyranny.

If you intend to continue the appointment of certain officers, we respectfully suggest that you appoint actually intelligent and honorable men who will wisely attend to their own duties, and send them unaccompanied by troops, which you yourselves well know are of no lawful use here, and your officers will be respected and treated strictly according to their own acts and merits, as you also well know has always been the case, except that we did not hang up some of the infernal scoundrels you have heretofore sent, as they most richly deserved. And if you will not receive this fair counsel, but *persist in sending us officials from the tag, rag and bobtail of whore-houses, grogshops and gambling-hells, we shall take the Yankee liberty of guessing your kind (?) intentions towards us, and shall also take the liberty, for the first time, of using that class of officials strictly in accordance with their deserts.*

Should you elect to send the last named class, and should they venture to come and act out their devilish natures, they will really need a far larger body-guard than 2,500 soldiers. And not only to prevent your sending an ignorant soldiery into trouble, and to a region whose manners and society are not congenial to them, but also that such officials may have a characteristic and reasonably numerous guard, we respectfully suggest that you invite to that service particularly all the hireling priests, editors, and other infernal liars, who have for years been pouring their venom upon us, and striving to banish "Constitutional principles" and all saving truth from the earth. It would be rather amusing to see how that class of characters would appear at the meeting, for they have been exceedingly diligent in their abortive attempts to successfully charge error, crime, or outrage, to the doctrine and conduct of the Saints. And when foiled in lie upon lie, they have renewed the attack, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, and pertinaciously continued to make lies their refuge.

Why cannot our Government at least listen to the counsel of Jefferson and be "wise and frugal"—"restrain men from injuring one another, and leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry, and improvement?" Why not wisely expend the immense national revenue in paying off the national debt, in making railroads, improving rivers and harbors, settling the public domain, and in using every proper method to promote the peace, welfare and prosperity of a great people? But let the wicked take what course they may, and though the President, his Cabinet, Congress, and others recklessly break and trample upon the Constitution, that will not alter the course of the people in Utah, for it is our duty to stand by and preserve it though all others forsake it; and most manfully and faithfully will that duty be fulfilled.

We are fond of peace and will have it, even though we have to fight for it—as did the Quaker in Connecticut. An old gentleman went from New-York to Connecticut on a visit, and while there he met a man who abused him. When he returned to his home he told his son of the bad treatment he had met with, and described to him the person who had misused him and the place where it occurred. The son was a strong man and a fighting character, and after brooding awhile over the subject, he started for the place described. Upon his arrival he met a man dressed in Quaker costume, who very well filled the description, and he at once accused him of having at a certain time grossly abused his father. The Quaker stoutly denied the accusation, but the son persisted and told him that he was bound to whip him. The Quaker, finding remonstrance and his protestations of innocence to be in vain, laid off his coat and hat and said, "Lie there, religion, until I give this fellow a whipping"—which he did most effectually.

12. ¶ Woe to the multitude of many people, which make a noise like the noise of the seas; and to the rushing of nations, that make a rushing like the rushing of mighty waters!

13. The nations shall rush like the rushing of many waters: but God shall rebuke them, and they shall flee far off, and shall be chased as the chaff of the mountains before the wind, and like a rolling thing before the whirlwind.

14. *And behold at eveningtide trouble*; and before the morning he is not. This is the portion of them that spoil us, and the lot of them that rob us.—*Isaiah xvii.*

The speeches of Brigham Young were even more violent than his newspaper diatribes. On the 10th of July and 2d of August he spoke to the faithful in the "Bowery" at Salt Lake City, after the following fashion:

GOVERNMENT SHUTTING DOWN THE GATES.

Sometimes my heart quakes a little, my nerves tremble in consequence of the great things that God is bringing forth. Do we realize that they are coming on us, I may say, faster than we are preparing ourselves to meet them? There is one sign after another, revelation after revelation. The Lord is hastening his work. He is bringing to pass the sayings of the prophets faster than the people are prepared to receive them. You know that we have often exhorted you to be wide awake to your duties, to be watchful and prayerful, and to be full of the Holy Spirit, lest the Lord should roll on his work faster than you could understand it.

It would be hard for the people to explain away the idea that the Government of the United States is shutting down the gates upon us, for it is too visible; and this is what hastens the work of the Lord, which you are praying for every day. I do not believe that there is a man or woman here, who prays at all, but who prays every day for the Lord to hasten his work. Now take care, for if he does, maybe you will not be prepared to meet it.

A SEPARATION IMMINENT.

The time must come when there will be a separation between this kingdom and the kingdoms of this world, even in every point of view. The time must come when this kingdom must be free and independent from all other kingdoms. Are you prepared to have the thread cut to-day?

A FIGHT CLOSE AT HAND—BRIGHAM PUGNACIOUS.

Now let me tell you one thing. *I shall take it as a witness that God designs to cut the thread between us and the world, when an army undertakes to make their appearance in this Territory to chastise me or to destroy my life from the earth.* I lay it down that right is or at least should be might with Heaven, with its servants, and with all its people on the earth. As for the rest, we will wait a little while to see; but *I shall take a hostile movement by our enemies as an evidence that it is time for the thread to be cut. I think that we will find three hundred who will lap water, and we can whip out the Midianites. Brother Heber said that he could turn out his women and they would whip them. I ask no odds of the wicked, the best way they can fix it.*

BRIGHAM IS MODEST, BUT GRITTY.

When I think of myself, I think just this; I have the grit in me and I will do my duty anyhow. When I began to speak in public I was about as destitute of language as a man could well be, but tell about being bashful, when a man has all the learning and words he can ask for! With scores and hundreds of thousands of words with which to convey one's ideas, and then tell about being bashful before a people! How I have had the headache, when I had ideas to lay before the people and not words to express them; but I was so gritty that I always tried my best.

BRIGHAM'S YOUTHFUL EXPERIENCES.

I look at the spirits and the principles of men and try to behold what is in them, and if I can discover that they are right, I do not care one particle how they express their ideas, so that I can but understand them. I can say furthermore that you cannot, the best of you, beat Br. Kimball's language. You may call up the college bred man and he cannot beat it.

Br. Heber and I never went to school until we got into "Mormonism;" that was the first of our schooling. We never had the opportunity of letters in our youth, but we had the privilege of picking up brush, chopping down trees, rolling logs and working amongst the roots, and of getting our shins, feet and toes bruised. The uncle of Br. Merrill who now sits in the congregation made me the first hat that my father ever bought for me, and I was then about eleven years of age. I did not go bareheaded previous to that time, neither did I call on my father to buy me a five dollar hat every few months, as some of my boys do. My sisters would make me what was called a Jo. Johnson cap for winter, and in summer I wore a straw hat which I frequently braided for myself. I learned to make bread, wash the dishes, milk the cows and make butter, and can beat the most of the women in this community at housekeeping. Those are about all the advantages I gained in my youth. I know how to economise, for my father had to do it.

BRIGHAM'S LARGE FAMILY BOTHERS HIM.

I know the feelings of a great many, and I need not go out of my own family to hear, "My dear, are there no ribbons coming? I want that artificial, quick; I want you to go and buy me that nice bonnet, for I am afraid there never will be another one brought here." If I am tried in any point in this world, it is with regard to the bearings of my own conduct to my own family. I have told them, and tell them, and tell them, and talk to them, and talk about it, and ask them, am I in the line of my duty while I can feed women and children who do nothing but sit and fold their hands and wear out their clothing, and dress them in finery and pamper them, and they get so that good beef, pork, bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee and sugar, with fruit and all kinds of garden sauce, are no rarity to them at all, and their appetites are poor and they cannot eat? That is the case with me in my family. If there is any trial upon me it is to know whether I am in the line of my duty in this matter.

Should not I take my tea and coffee, my beef and pork and every other good thing and put into the hands of the men who sweat over the rock for the Temple, instead of feeding men, women and children who do not strive to do all they are capable of doing? I am tried in that point, and I must say that if there is anything in the world that bothers me, it is the whining of women and children to prevent me from doing that which I know that I ought to do.

I will acknowledge with Brother Kimball, and I know it is the case with him, that I am a great lover of women. In what particular? I love to see them happy, to see them well fed and well clothed, and I love to see them cheerful. I love to see their faces and talk with them, when they talk in righteousness, but as for anything more, I do not care. There are probably but few men in the world who care about the private society of women less than I do. I also love children, and delight to make them happy.

HE MAKES MONEY.

I accumulate a large amount of means, but I would just as soon feed my neighbor as myself. And every one who knows me knows whether or not a piece of johnny-cake and butter and a potato satisfies Brigham. I can live on as cheap and as plain food as can any man in Israel. I have said to my family a great many times, I want you to make me home-made clothing, but I would meet such a whizzing about my ears, if I were to have even a pair of home-made pantaloons made. I do not know that I have a wife in the world but what would say, "You are not going to wear them; you ought to wear something more respectable, for you deserve to as much as any man does."

HE IS AGAIN PUGNACIOUS—LYING LETTER WRITERS.

There is another item that I will touch upon. Two weeks ago to-day I mentioned the course of some individuals in this place, who are writing slanders concerning us, that a man cannot live here unless he is a "Mormon," when, at the same time, they come here to meeting with perfect impunity. Some of them are in the meeting to-day, and are now preparing lies for their letters. *A parcel of them clan together and fix up letters, and they write to the East how desperately wicked the "Mormons" are, how they are killing each other, killing the Gentiles, stealing and robbing, and what wicked, miserable creatures the "Mormons" are.* And when any of them go from here they report, "we have barely escaped with our lives; O, it was a very narrow escape that we made, but we did manage to get out of the place with our lives; yes, we did get away without being killed." *They all escape safely to tell their lies.*

They say that it is with great difficulty that they can live with the Saints, when at the same time no one has molested them during all the time they have been writing lies to stir up the wicked to destroy us. They pass and repass in our streets with the same privileges that other citizens enjoy, and there are professedly of our faith those who sympathise for them; may God Almighty let his curse rest on all such sympathizers. [Many voices, "Amen."]

TROOPS CANNOT KILL MORMONISM.

Will troops come here and inquire into my just rebukes of such characters and conduct? "Oh," says one, "I am afraid they will come, and what shall I do?" They have been with us many a time. We have been accustomed to seeing a hundred to our one, with their guns to shoot us and their knives to cut our throats. *Do people imagine that they can kill "Mormonism?" I may die for my religion, and who cares for that?* Brother Carrington has told you that God can carry on his own work, and the spirit of Joseph which fell upon me is ready to fall upon somebody else when I am removed.

APOSTATES PITCHED INTO.

There are a few apostates here, and I have understood the whining and sympathy they manifested for our enemies. It makes me think of what I heard from a High Priest's house, that he did not know a Saint's face from the devil's. It is just so with a great many. They would not know the Angel Gabriel, if he were to stand here to preach to them, from Lucifer the son of the morning. If Lucifer were to hand out a dollar—"You are a gentleman; won't you call to my house?" "Here is another dollar." "Call over to my house; I have some daughters; perhaps you would like to be introduced to them. I have a fine family; call in and get acquainted with my family."

THE SOLDIERS OF THE LORD ARE ON HAND.

Brother Taylor said that there are as many for us as against us. Yes, there are ten to one for us more than those against us, but the difficulty is that all have not eyes to see. The soldiers of the Lord are in the mountains, in the Cañons, upon the plains, on the hills, along the mighty streams and by the rivulets; *thousands and thousands more are for us than those* who are against us, and you need not have any fears. *They may be permitted to kill our bodies, but that is yet to be determined.* They try to fire a pistol, the cap snaps and they are in the lurch, for somebody would have a dagger into them before they would know it. Or if they would try to shoot with a rifle perhaps the person aimed at would be standing a little one side of the range of the bullet.

Br. Carrington's testimony proves to you that men's eyes are liable to be deceived. It may appear strange to some that he could not tell me from Joseph Smith, when I was speaking in the stand in Nauvoo, during the October conference of 1844. Somebody came along and passed a finger over his eyes, and he could not see any one but Joseph speaking, until I got through addressing the congregation.

BRIGHAM'S FINAL THREAT—LIVES IN DANGER.

They may shoot, and they will see Brigham a little to one side, and Heber in another place, and are away at what? At shadows. *We shall live as long as the Lord wants us to.* They may lie and write lies, and they may stay here if they behave themselves, *but if they do not stop their devilish conduct they will be overtaken, for we will make their words true in regard to their being in danger, if they persist in their efforts to bring destruction upon us. We do not ask any odds of them, nor of hell, nor of the world.* We only ask favors of our God, and he is the Being we serve, to him we go, and we do not pray to a God without body, parts, passions or principles, for we do not serve such a personage. We serve the living and true God, who has body and parts, and passions and feelings for his children, and the wicked may help themselves the best they can. Amen.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE UTAH MAIL.

On the 24th of July, while the Saints were celebrating the anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers at Great Salt Lake City, the ceremonies taking place at the head-quarters of the Big Cottonwood, the mail conductors, Stoddard and Smoot, arrived from the East without the mail. They proceeded to Big Cottonwood, where the Governor and the inhabitants of Salt Lake City were rejoicing over their deliverance, with the unwelcome intelligence. From the report, it appears that the news of the stoppage of the mail and the hostility to Mormonism by the Press of the United States was communicated to the party at large; but what effect it produced is not stated.

The next week's issue of the *News* brought out the following editorial, which may be regarded as the barometer of the state of feeling there.

That our readers may correctly understand why Messrs. Smoot and Stoddard (who arrived on the 23d ult., in twenty days from Independence) came through without the mail, we publish the following official letter, and make such comments upon the subject as its true nature seems to warrant and demand:

Post-Office Department, Contract Office,
Wednesday, June 10, 1857.

Sir: The indentures of contract for the conveyance of the mails on route No. 8,911—Independence, Mo., to Salt Lake City, Utah, sent for execution to the care of the Postmaster of Salt Lake City on the 16th October last, do not appear to have been executed by you until the 24th March following. The delay in executing, and the unsettled state of things at Salt Lake rendering the mails unsafe under present circumstances, the Postmaster-General declines extending the time for execution beyond the period mentioned in the advertisement; and, therefore, declines to accept the contract executed by you. Hence, your service on the route will cease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. DUNDAS,
Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Hiram Kimball, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

* * * Mr. Dundas' letter and the facts are in themselves conclusive and incontrovertible evidence of the arbitrary and unjust usage now dealt out to Mr. Kimball and the people of Utah, and a few more facts will show how unwise is also that usage—how much like biting off one's nose to spite the face of his neighbor. In December last, and knowing that the former contract had expired, Judge Smith, Postmaster in this city, employed Messrs. Little and Hanks to take the mail to Independence, which they succeeded in doing in the dead of Winter, after a trip of some seventy-eight days, encountering weather and hardships which, in all probability, no other men have endured in such service, and which few others, if any, of even mountain men could, and for which they have not as yet received one cent of compensation from the Department. A copy of the contract was seasonably lodged in the Department at Washington, and when Mr. Little called to receive his pay for the trip, he was informed that they would pay him if they had received a copy of the contract. Mr. Little replied that he had duly forwarded the copy, and a gentleman standing by remarked that they had already received it, for he had seen it. So much for another miserable subterfuge to avoid paying "Mormons" the most arduous service for Government. How consistent! Millions for corrupt party purposes—not a dollar for honest, severe and honorably performed toil.

In January the depth of snow and severity of cold drove back those who attempted to take out the mail. About the time of that event and early in February, the *Mormon* and a few lines from Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, both of which came in the California mail, gave the first intimation of the acceptance of Mr. Kimball's bid, though, as before stated, no official information reached here until the 24th of March, the letter containing it having lain at the Devil's Gate on the Sweetwater during the winter.

On the 7th of February another mail was sent out, another early in March, and on the 1st of April, the first schedule date and the earliest date after the execution of the indentures, which, as before observed were executed on the day of their arrival, efficient service began to be put on the route by rapidly stocking it with men and animals, able and numerous, and supplying it with suitable vehicles.

From that date to the arrival of our July mail at Independence, the mail has never been carried on route No. 8,911 so promptly, safely, faithfully and expeditiously, since the first period of its establishment and it was the calculation to soon be able to transmit the mail in from sixteen to twenty days, to the greatly increased accommodation of business men at home and abroad. And, as efficient mail service could not be placed upon the route for the small sum of $23,000 a year, it was designed to speedily connect it with a transportation and express company, by which the merchants and people in Utah would receive goods from the frontiers in from twenty to twenty-five days, much to the mutual benefit of all concerned. Under the fairly-to-be-presumed certainty that "Mormons" would actually carry the mail, we are informed that the late incumbent, Postmaster-General Campbell, was pleased when Mr. Kimball's bid was accepted; but the present Postmaster-General and his Second-Assistant have yielded to the groundless clamor and sordid selfishness of characters too worthless to name, and, without the least shadow of a true cause, have arbitrarily, unjustly, and most foolishly and unwisely disannulled the only really responsible and efficient contract ever entered into upon the route.

In addition to the main inducements for such a disannuling by the Department, it may be that the very promptness and speed, and the freedom from plunderings of the mail sacks under charge of "Mormons," gave too much of a shock of progressive movement to the lumbering, unsatisfactory, uncertain, disappointing, loss-incurring, old-fogyed Post Office Department of the United States. But hush, or some thin skinned, ignorant, tyrannical booby may call our remarks rebellious and treasonable. Reared among the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, and familiar with the internal corruptions, abominations, superstitions and wire workings of this generation, and also with our rights and privileges as an American born citizen, we shall use "the freedom of speech," as guaranteed in Article I, in accordance with the dictates of our own conscience and the judgment we may be blessed with.—And if the time-serving, money-worshipping, place-hunting, lie-making, oppression-dealing rabble think that they will be able to measure arms with the Almighty and again blot his truths and his people from this earth and successfully make lies and abominations their ramparts of defence, we have merely to say that from our heart we pity them, and take the liberty of informing them that in both of their plans and expectations they will find themselves most terribly disappointed, for their purposes are without counsel.

For the honor of our nation, of which the inhabitants of Utah are indisputably the most loyal and law-abiding, we are and long have been deeply chagrined with the management of our postal affairs, as contrasted with that of the more prominent European Governments; and for this reason alone, we are anxious that our General Post-Office Department should wake from its long sleep, shake itself from its abuses, and extend equal, prompt, speedy and reliable mail facilities to all. To prove that we are thus disinterested, especially since our hopes of a speedy mail reformation have been so unwarrantably and unprecedently scattered to the winds, we now fairly propose that if the Government will clear the track, we will cheerfully bear the burden of transmission of all our mail matter from the shores of both oceans to our most secluded hamlets, and be most thankful for the untrammeled privilege, for then our feelings would not be constantly rasped, nor our nationality put to the blush, nor our reasonable expectations be continually cut off. This boon can be constitutionally granted, for in the delegated power to "establish Post-Offices and post roads" there is no restriction as to how nor to whom; and such a wise grant would be a great favor to hundreds of thousands, at a saving to Government of large sums of money now worse than uselessly expended.

To the careless and unreflecting it may appear singular that we write so plainly upon this subject, but *such persons have not been caused to endure the bitter experience that we have passed through.* Search the archives at Washington from the beginning, and contrast alone the postal usage towards us with that towards any other State or Territory, and there is not an enlightened, sound, candid thinking man but what would blush at the gross injustice meted out to us, (as well as others,) and marvel at the patience with which it has been endured, far beyond what would have been possible among any other class of all our millions. And since that injustice is becoming still more flagrant, is it to be wondered that we respectfully ask the Post-Office Department to entirely clear the track, *and accord us the privilege of carrying our own mails at our own expense?* Can they, or anybody else, expect a cheaper proposition? While others are planning every conceivable method for tapping the Treasury, we are striving to stop the leaks, and, though living in a region which even the New-York *Herald* has at last learned is "frightfully poor," we simply ask the boon of being let alone and allowed to sustain ourselves. Cannot the most rabid "Mormon"-eater raise a consistent objection?

The world ask us for miracles to substantiate the truths of our faith and practice in the Gospel of the Son of God. From the first administration of an angel of light to Joseph the Prophet, all classes of unbelievers in the doctrines revealed to him from Heaven have joined in a constant, most furious, illegal and unfeeling onslaught upon the Latter Day Saints. *And the Government of the United States, after coldly looking upon and inwardly chuckling at the inhuman conduct of Missouri and Illinois towards the Saints,* could take active part in the internal broils in Kansas, and has now, after a long series of would-be sly oppressions, openly entered the arena of our avowed persecutors, and contrary to the very Constitution by which it exists, *is high-handedly taking away our rights and privileges, one by one, under pretexts that the most devilish should blush at, and is laying plans for our extermination*—thrusting the hot iron into our sides, and telling us to hold still and say nothing. These facts alone are a continuous miracle which the wicked can gaze upon day by day, and to them and the Saints are proof positive that we at least, of all people on the earth, fully answer our Saviour's description of the former day Saints, "If ye were of the world, the world would love his own; but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hateth you."—John xv. 19, which contains the whole secret of all the hostility against us, as the whole world will sooner or later most assuredly learn, each for themselves.

A PROPOSAL.

Under the head of "a fair Proposal, and a few Plain Truths," the *News* announces Brigham's latest offer—which was alluded to in Elder Richards' narrative, published by us on Saturday:

"By the latest report from the States we learn that there is a wonderful uproar about the 'Mormons,' notwithstanding their great remoteness from all neighbors of the class commonly termed civilized and Christianized. Lying letters, though written by nobodys, have excited and bewildered the public mind; priests, politicians and editors have lent their aid to fan the flame, and all manner of rumors are afloat about the "Mormons," while they are innocently, peaceably and industriously walking in the pathway of their rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of our common country.

It has been iterated and reiterated abroad that there are many in our midst who would be glad to get away from here, if they could only be assured that they would not be destroyed upon attempting to leave. And it is well known that there are thousands in the States who are extremely anxious to come here, but are prevented from so doing by want of means for their transportation. It is also most generally understood that the people in all the States, and in all the Territories except Utah, have had the untrammeled privilege of locating in places of their own choosing, while the "Mormons" inhabit a region so uninviting that no others had ever made an attempt to subdue it, neither would they now accept of it as a gracious gift, with all its hard earned improvements, should the "Mormons" vacate in their favor. Under these circumstances *it is now fairly and frankly proposed by the Saints in Utah,* and the proposal will be most readily complied with on their part, *to forward safely and free of expenses to them all who prefer leaving Utah and going to the States, if the people or the Government of the United States will in like manner forward to Utah those in their midst who prefer to dwell here.* * * * * *

How much better it would be, even solely in a political point of view, for the Government of the United States to grant lands and extend aid and encouragement to those hardy settlers who are turning her barren wastes into smiling fields, than to harass a portion of her citizens, who are patriotic and loyal above all others, who have withdrawn themselves far from other settlements, and have joyfully unfurled the stars and stripes, the insignia of equal rights, in the tops of her mountain fastnesses. But no; priestcraft is in danger, politicians are hungry for office and spoils, editors must print spicy articles to increase the circulation of their papers, and all hell must be stirred up for the extermination of the Latter Day Saints, and the reversion of smiling fields and happy homes to dreary wastes and the habitations of buzzards and wolves.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections were held on the 3d of August—resulting in the following:

Delegate to Congress, John M. Bernhisel.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Councilors—Heber C. Kimball, Daniel H. Wells, Albert Carrington, Franklin D. Richards, Wilford Woodruff.

Representatives—W. W. Phelps, J. W. Cummings, A. P. Rockwood, Hosea Stout, Jesse C. Little, S. W. Richards, Daniel Spencer, Orson Hyde, Joseph A. Young, Alexander McRae, H. B. Clawson, John Taylor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 53 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

From New-Orleans.

MEXICAN NEWS—ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA—THE CENTRAL AMERICA WITH THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 12.

We have advices from Mexico stating that the troubles between the civil and ecclesiastical powers continued, and that several disturbances had occurred in consequence, with fatal results.

The American Consul at Mazatlan was examining into a case of insult which had been offered to the officers and crew of the American schooner *Oda*.

The Government had got into a new difficulty with the British Chargé d'Affaires, the British flag having been insulted in some way during his temporary absence.

The Yucatan revolutionists were gaining ground.

Copy of a Dispatch to M. O. Roberts, Esq.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York on the 3d inst., *via* Havana, crossed the bar this morning.

The steamship *Central America*, from Aspinwall with the California mails, and the *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, left Havana at 9 A. M., of the 8th inst., for New-York.

News by the Southern Mail, &c.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Southern papers from all points as late as due have been received.

In Havana, Cuba, the vomito was unabated. The reports of the crops in the interior of the Island were very flattering.

The report that the vomito was in Sagua La Grande is denied.

A cargo of Minié rifles had arrived from Spain.

In Bexar, Texas, on the 28th ult., it was stated that the plantations on the Cibolo would not produce a thousand bales of Cotton this year.

The Charleston *Courier* states that the brig *Portland* from Eastport for Charleston, with a cargo of coal was grounded on the Ocracoke Inlet and is now full of water. The vessel is insured.

The front range beacon on Sullivan's Island has been rebuilt and is now in operation.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A fire broke out in Northampton-street, in this city, this morning, in the extensive cordage factory of Messrs. Sampson & Tappan. The damage to the machinery and building amounts to about $10,000, and is insured. It was probably the work of an incendiary. The third story and roof of the factory were burnt. It had been in operation only a month, and yesterday was the first time that the whole of the machinery was put into operation.

The Metropolitan House, in Tremont-street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $2,000.

FIRE IN CARLTON, N. B.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A foundry and four dwelling-houses were burnt in Carlton, N. B., on the 9th inst. The loss is about $25,000.

FIRE IN ROXBURY, MASS.

Roxbury, Mass., Sunday, Sept. 13.

A fire in this place, this morning, destroyed some twelve or thirteen old dwelling-houses, occupied by Irish families; also, a very large unfinished building. The total loss is about $10,000.

Sailing of the North American.

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The steamship *North American* sailed from this port for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Trot Between Flora Temple and Brown [illegible], &c.

Albany, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A trot, said to have been for two thousand dollars a side, took place here to-day between *Flora* [illegible] heats. Time—2:30½, 2:26½ and 2:30.

A meeting of the editors of the Democratic papers of the State is to be held in Syracuse on Tuesday next.

Large Robbery in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 12.

A box belonging to Messrs. Hacker & [illegible], and containing over eleven thousand dollars in notes and drafts, was stolen from the Philadelphia Bank to-day. Payment of the notes and drafts has been stopped.

The Persia Bound Eastward.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 12.

A large steamship, bound west, passed Trepassey at five o'clock this morning. It was doubtless the Cunarder *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 2d inst. If so, she is due at New-York on Tuesday morning.

The screw-steamer *Jura*, which left Liverpool on the same day with the *Persia*, is expected at this port to-morrow or Monday.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of North Point.

Baltimore, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Anniversary of the Battle of North Point is being celebrated here to-day with military parades, target firing, &c. The Old Defenders celebrate the day at North Point. There will be a parade of political clubs this afternoon.

Illness of Col. Benton.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Col. Benton is lying here, in a critical condition with constipation of the bowels. He is attended by Drs. Hall and May.

Presentation of the Gold Snuff-Box—The Arrangements—The Scott Legion, &c.—Councilman John Van Tine returned on Saturday at 11½ A. M., bringing with him Andrew Jackson, Jr., who is to present the Gold Box to Lieut. Col. [illegible] Dyckman to-day, in front of the City Hall. Alderman [illegible] proceeded, on the part of the Joint Committee, to Jersey City to receive Mr. Jackson. A large crowd of persons had assembled at the City Hall to meet the illustrious stranger. He was taken to the Mayor's private room and introduced to the Acting Mayor, Alderman Clancy, to the proposed recepient of the Box and several others. From thence he was taken to the Metropolitan Hotel, where rooms had been provided for him.

He is a large, fine looking man, and, as far as we could judge, appears to be about forty-five years of age. The Box measures about five inches in length, and width in proportion. It is solid gold, very beautifully chased, and its intrinsic value is about [illegible]. The following inscription is engraved on the cover: "Presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to Major-General Andrew Jackson, with the Freedom of the City as a Testimonial of respect to his high military attainments."

During the afternoon Mr. Jackson was waited upon by Lieuts. Gaines and Taylor, who handed him the following note:

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857.

A. Jackson, Esq.—Sir: We take the liberty to call upon you to verify the statements made in the remonstrance we had the honor to forward to you, to the effect that every specification upon which the award was made was essentially false.

The regiment of New-York Volunteers may be called together any time you desire, to satisfy you of this, and that a great injustice has been done, not only to our own regiment, but to all who served in the Mexican war from New-York. We pray you will give us an opportunity to undeceive you.

Truly yours,
HENRY GAINES,
A. W. TAYLOR,
Committee of New-York Volunteers.

Messrs. Gaines and Taylor had also a long interview with Mr. Jackson, the result of which has not been made public, but it was asserted that Mr. Jackson assured the Committee that if the New-York Volunteers were opposed to the award of the box to Major Dyckman, that gentleman should not get it.

Mr. Jackson accompanied some of the Common Council Committee to Niblo's during the evening, and yesterday he went to church with Alderman [illegible], and dined with Councilman Van Tine. He will visit West Point on Tuesday, to see his son, who is a Cadet at that place.

RECEPTION OF THE SCOTT LEGION.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the New-York Volunteers was held at the Mercer House, to complete the arrangements for the reception of the "Scott Legion," which will arrive from Philadelphia this afternoon. Gen. Burnett, who presided, said that Major-General Sandford and the four Brigadier-Generals of this City, Gen. Duryea, of Brooklyn, and Gen. [illegible], of Kingston, had been invited to act on the Reception Committee, and that it was anticipated that Gens. Cadwallader and Patterson would accompany the Legion on its visit. The order of arrangements were then read. The Volunteers will meet at the Mercer House at 11 o'clock, from which place they will be escorted by the Twelfth Regiment New-York State Militia to the Battery, where the Legion will be welcomed by a salute, and by Gen. Burnett on behalf of the Volunteers. From the Battery the line will move at 3 o'clock P. M., up Broadway to Chambers-street, up Chambers-street to the east gate of the Park, through the Park to Broadway, giving a marching salute in front of the City Hall, in presence of the Twelfth Regiment, which will form by invitation. The line will then proceed up Broadway to Union-square, passing to the north of the statue of Washington, down Fourth-avenue and Bowery to Broome-street, and through Broome-street to the Mercer House, where a collation will be served. The Senior Veteran Corps, Colonel [illegible], of 1812 will also take part in the reception.

During the meeting, some remarks, expressing dissatisfaction at the award of the gold box, were made, but the subject was dropped at the request of General Burnett, who said the matter was foreign to the objects of the meeting.

Hotel Thieves—Arrest of One of Them.—Hotel thieves have been plying their trade with great industry of late. Their hauls have been more frequent than large, a penchant for boots inducing them to appropriate to their own use several pairs which their owners had placed outside their dormitories to be polished. On Saturday, one of these "gentry of the lift," entered the Barclay-street entrance of the Astor, and going to the entrance of the dining-hall, took with him a silver-headed cane, which its owner, Mr. [illegible], one of the guests, had placed there, and walked away with it. His egress was stopped by one of the servants, who handed him over to Mr. Devoy, the special Police Officer of the Astor, by whom he was taken into a private room and searched. A number of pawntickets for various articles, and all made out in different names, were found upon him, together with a tailor's thimble and needle and thread. The latter articles he asserted to be the implements of his trade. He took the cane, he said to "play a joke upon Mr. [illegible]," but the joke was looked upon as altogether too serious by Mr. Devoy, who took the joker to the Lower Police Court, where he gave his name as John [illegible], of Washington County, and his age at 47 years. He was committed and will be tried on Tuesday at the Special Sessions.

Fires.

In Chambers-street.—A fire occurred in the dry goods store of Williams & [illegible], No. 23 Chambers-street, soon after 7 o'clock Saturday evening. It originated among some cotton-batting in the rear of the basement, and was very soon extinguished, but the damage done by fire and water is estimated as high as $10,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance. No damage was done on the second floor of the building, which is occupied by [illegible], dealers in cloaks and mantillas.

False Alarm.—A dense smoke emitted from the chimney of the Times building, in consequence of the lighting up of the boilers, and being blown against the building opposite, caused a slight alarm of fire, about 8 o'clock last evening. A large number of firemen, with their apparatus, was soon on hand, but, of course, their services were not required. Their quick attendance, however, under such circumstances, and without a bell alarm, speaks well for their vigilance and promptness.

Alleged Wife Murder—False Alarm.—The Twenty-first Ward Police, on Saturday, reported to the Deputy Superintendent, that they had arrested an Englishman named Matthew Bannan, on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife Eliza by beating her. In the afternoon of that day, Coroner Perry repaired to the house No. 165 East Twenty-seventh street, and held an inquest upon the body of deceased, but though evidence was adduced showing that deceased and her husband were intemperate in their habits and quarrelsome, yet no marks of violence were found on her person, and no evidence of her having recently beaten her. A post mortem examination showed death to have been caused by [illegible] *Pulmonalis*, and the Jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of Ireland, [illegible] years of age.

Democratic State Convention at Syracuse.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

JUDGE DENIO FOR THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Mayor Wood Denounced as a Know-Nothing, and does not deny it.

Vicious Attack by the Mayor on Judge Denio.

WOOD IS DEMOLISHED BY SICKLES.

Speeches by Ex-Governor Seymour, Mayor Wood, Daniel E. Sickles, and others.

SYRACUSE, Friday Sept. 11, 1857.

The Convention assembled this (Friday) morning at the appointed hour, the Hall being densely crowded.

The roll having been called, Mayor Wood rose, and desired the Secretary to call New-York by the following list:

HARD AND SHELL.	COOPERITES.
Fernando Wood,	Daniel E. Sickles,
[illegible]	John Kelly,
[illegible]	John Cochrane,
[illegible] Fitzgerald,	Wm. D. Kennedy,
[illegible]	Andrew J. Froment,
W. V. McIntyre,	Alexander M. Ward,
[illegible]	Elijah F. Purdy,
[illegible]	Thomas Byrnes.

Philip W. Engs is the seventeenth delegate.

The following Vice-Presidents were then named, and took their seats on the platform:

Districts.	Districts.
1—Philip W. Engs,	5—Royal Chamberlain,
2—[illegible] D. Allen,	6—S. C. Hathaway,
3—Zadock Pratt,	7—D. J. Sutherland,
4—Joseph Russell,	8—M. B. Champlin.

Mr. Champlin, of Allegany, from the Committee for the contested seats for the County of Columbia, reported in favor of admitting Robert McClellan and [illegible] Ross.

THE STATE COMMITTEE.

The names of the members of the State Committee were then called. For the First District were named Peter B. Sweeny and Fernando Wood. In the Second District it was stated that some dissatisfaction existed, and the Delegates desired time to reconsider the selection made last night. For the Third District no report was made. For the Seventh District it was also said that some difficulty had arisen, and the report they had made, naming F. B. Jewett and Pomeroy Tucker as members of the State Committee, was referred back. The names for the other Districts are as they were sent last night.

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then announced the Committee on Resolutions, as follows:

District.

1—John Cochrane and Fernando Wood, of New-York.

2—W. B. Ludlow, of Suffolk; Edwin Croswell, of Westchester.

3—Zadock Pratt, of Greene; Peter Cagger, of Albany.

4—D. C. Smith, of Schenectady; S. C. Dwyer, of Essex.

5—Horatio Seymour, of Oneida; Beardsley, of Oswego.

6—H. Hubbard, of Chenango; S. M. Shaw, of Otsego.

7—John Davis, of Steuben; Charles H. Clark, of Monroe.

8—S. B. Piper, of Niagara; Britton, of Chautauque

Mr. Ludlow is Chairman of the Committee.

NOMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. Shaw, of Otsego, moved that the Convention proceed by counties to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Cochrane moved to amend by proceeding to open the nomination of Secretary of State.

The motion to call by counties prevailed, and Messrs. Mulligan, of Kings, and Kelly, of New-York, nominated Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York. Gideon B. Scott, of Saratoga, was also nominated.

An informal ballot was taken for Secretary of State and when Broome County was called, Mr. Barstow inquired if Henry S. Randall was a candidate.

General Hathaway, of Cortlandt, presented a letter from Mr. Randall, respectfully declining a nomination.

Gideon J. Tucker had a large majority, New-York voting for him unanimously, and he was on the first ballot declared nominated by acclamation, on motion of the delegates from Saratoga County.

An informal ballot was then taken for Comptroller Sanford E. Church, of Orleans; Alfred M. Wood, of Kings; and Thomas B. Mitchell, of Steuben, being put in nomination. Sanford E. Church, Soft, received an unanimous nomination amidst loud applause, the other candidates being withdrawn.

For Attorney-General, Lyman Tremaine, of Albany; Benjamin Bailey, of Putnam, and Francis Kernan of Oneida, were put in nomination, and Lyman Tremaine, Hard, was nominated by the Convention by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, Isaac V. Vanderpool, Soft, of Erie; J. M. Lyon, of Oneida, and Thomas Osborne, of Chautauque, were nominated. Mr. Vanderpool received an unanimous nomination.

For Canal Commissioner, John M. Jaycox, Hard, of Onondaga, was nominated.

THE NOMINATION OF STATE ENGINEER.

Mr. Taylor, of Kings—I nominate Mr. Charles K. Graham of New-York, as State Engineer.

A Delegate—I wish to make this inquiry. Has not Mr. Graham been the chairman of a Whig convention in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York?

Shouts of No, No, and intense excitement.

Mr. Kelly of New-York—He was.

Mayor Wood—As a member of this convention I say that Mr. Graham was four years ago the chairman of a Whig convention in the City of New-York.

Mr. Taylor—No, Sir; he was not.

Mr. Sickles—He never was. I can speak as to that.

Mr. Taylor—Suppose that it is true that Mr. Graham was once a member of the great Whig party, and that he has since changed his mind, do we not all know that the election of our President was, in a great measure, owing to the efforts of our gallant allies, the national Whigs? Mr. Graham has since been appointed by that same President to the office of Chief Engineer of the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and has been indorsed by nearly the whole of the Congressional delegation from this State. He is a man above suspicion, and I call upon the Convention to support him. [Three cheers for Graham.]

Mr. Kelly of New-York, rose amid much confusion and said—While I agree with everything that the gentleman has said in regard to the national Whigs of this State, I must disagree with him in regard to the gentleman that he has proposed to this convention. Mr. Graham has not the capacity to fill that position. It is but a few months ago when he accepted the humble situation of clerk in the Assay office in Wall-street in the City of New-York. Now I say that the great State of New-York, under present circumstances, ought to have a man who is able to fill that office, and I do say from my knowledge as a mechanic, and I have had a long experience, that he is incapable of doing so. He has not the capacity to fill the important position of engineer of the State of New-York. I now propose Mr. Van R. Richmond, a gentleman who is respectably known throughout this State. I have been told that there is no man in the State of New-York who is better qualified to fill this position than he. [Applause.] I have no ill feeling towards Mr. Graham, but to take so young a man without experience is unwise.

Mr. Sickles—Mr. President, I have no desire to detain the Convention except for a moment on this subject; but, Sir, I could not forgive myself if I forebore or hesitated for an instant in standing up here to vindicate a gentleman of high character, an ornament to the Democratic Party and his profession, who has been most unjustly and ungenerously assailed in this Convention. Sir, the attack is as destitute of foundation as it is contrary to all precedent, and I am confident that this Convention, in some proper manner, will administer a just rebuke to it, and prevent the repetition of such things in Democratic bodies. If it be a sin in Mr. Graham to be young he is guilty of it, but he has lived long enough, and has been in his profession long enough, to have become one of the ornaments of it, and, Sir, the Mayor of New-York only last year nominated him as one of the Engineers of the Central Park.

Mr. Kelly (interrupting)—And discharged him for incapacity.

Mr. Sickles—No, Sir, he is there now. He has served his country, it is true, in the naval service, but does that discredit him here, or anywhere? He entered the service of his country and served it well, and that should applaud him and recommend him here. [Cheers.] He was promoted by the greater portion of the Congressional delegation of this State to the Administration at Washington to be put in charge of extensive works at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and has discharged his duties with fidelity and skill. Now, Sir, it is said of him here by one not authorized to address this Convention, and with an utter disregard to truth, that he was at a former period a member of the Whig organization. His brother, the lamented David Graham, one of the brightest luminaries that ever shone in the legal firmament of this State, and New-York cannot be too proud of her noble son, was a Whig in the time of Henry Clay,—one of that gallant band, thousands of whom have stood side to side with us, and shoulder to shoulder during the last Presidential campaign. [Cheers.] But all the other male members of his family, John and De Witt Graham, are Democrats, and have been so for years. I have known them since boyhood, and I have stood *side by side with them always in Democratic* ranks. Do not, I ask you, let it go forth from this Convention that we have cast a stigma on the names of men who belonged to that band of national men known as the National Whig Party, who so largely assisted us in placing Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential chair. Even if this be true, there is nothing of dishonor in it. Far from it. He would be only one of those thousands who are now members of the Democratic Party, and who heretofore occupied the same position. This charge has been indorsed by the member from New-York, (the Mayor,) and I say to him that it comes with an ill grace from a man who was not long ago a member of the Know-Nothing order, to stigmatize a person because he once belonged to another political organization. [Cheers.]

The Mayor here rose, but, Mr. Sickles informing him that he had not concluded, resumed his seat.

Mr. Sickles continued: I have, Sir, but a word more to say. I am very glad that an opportunity has at last been afforded to do justice to Mr. Graham. He courts investigation into his claims for this office, as well as his qualifications for the office. I have no doubt that I speak the sentiments of others of the New-York delegation when I say that we shall gladly respond to the nomination which Kings County has made, and I trust that in view of what has occurred this Convention will send Mr. Graham's name from this body with double honor. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Wood then rose and said: Mr. President—Reference has been made by my colleague, who has just preceded me, to the fact that Mr. Graham, who is now in the attitude of a candidate before this Convention for an exceedingly important nomination, has been indorsed by the Mayor of New-York. He has stated, Sir, as an evidence either of that gentleman's professional or political capacity, that he had received an appointment from myself.

Thus far having alluded to myself in connection with the immediate question under consideration before the Convention, I have risen, Sir, more for the purpose of saying a word on that point than for any purpose of vindicating my own political character before this body. It is true that Charles K. Graham did receive an appointment from the Board of Central Park Commissioners, of which I was President, last year. It is true, Sir, that the name of Mr. Graham was presented by myself as one of four Assistant Engineers for the laying out and improvement of that Park. That is literally true. But let me say that that nomination on my part was made at the urgent personal solicitations of the gentleman who has just sat down, (Mr. Sickles.) [Laughter and applause.] And that the only argument which he used to induce me to make the appointment was that this being a professional office it should not be made political,—that without raising the question of Mr. Graham's political orthodoxy he desired to promote the interests of a young man who had as yet no experience in his profession, and that he desired I should give him some indorsement of a professional character to obtain the necessary information to learn that profession. [Applause.] And it was rather from my desire to promote the interests of an ambitious young man, and give him an official indorsement from the Corporation of the City of New-York as an engineer, that he was appointed, rather than from his political claims, and certainly not with reference to his professional capacity, because the gentleman who applied for him acknowledged that he possessed none.

Mr. Sickles—Never, never; that is entirely untrue.

Mr. Wood—Therefore, Sir, so much for the professional capacity of Mr. Graham. With respect to his membership with the Whig Party, and my indorsement with another gentleman, I take nothing back on that point. The gentleman (Mr. Kelly) who has stated that he (Mr. Van Richmond) has held high positions in our municipal administration I fully believe, for his word would be taken anywhere and by any man. I will indorse what he says, either upon that or any other subject, making myself perfectly responsible for such indorsement. Now, Sir, it is very unnecessary that the time of this Convention, the members of which are eager to close their labors, and return to their respective homes, should be occupied by reference to my humble self. While I deny that my political character is before this body—while I deny the right of that gentleman (Mr. Sickles) to assail me here in the discussion of this, or any other question, so long as my name is not under consideration for nomination, yet, Sir, I will say, that be my political offences what they may, there are some things that cannot be charged against me. I never in my seat in the Senate of the States aided the Black Republicans. [Applause]. I never intrigued for the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill. I never voted for the infamous Excise laws, and be I what I may be, these are things that I never have done.—[Applause]. Mr. President, this is an unprofitable and an unnecessary debate. The Convention will bear me witness that I have not introduced it, but when I am assailed falsely upon this floor, I should be more or less than a man, as was eloquently expressed yesterday by Mr. Dickinson, if I did not rise to vindicate myself. [Applause]. Mr. Sickles and Mr. Morange both rose and claimed the floor, which after considerable excitement in the Convention, the President awarded to Mr. M., who said:

Mr. President: Having been at last recognized by you, and having been very kindly informed by the Marshal of my District that I have his permission to speak, I shall proceed to address a few eloquent remarks to my fellow-members of the Convention. Mr. President, I know but little of the professional qualifications of Mr. Graham for the office in which his friends seek to place him; the result, however, of the success of his nomination will show how apt they have been at engineering. [Laughter.] Born and educated in the City of New-York, entering the political arena against our common foe in very early life, I must be permitted to say, that before the last Fall campaign I never had the pleasure of knowing or hearing of Mr. Graham as a political ally. He did then appear in my own Ward, and was admitted a member of our Ward Committee, I being then chairman thereof. I state his particular locality in order to present the undeniable fact that the Ninth Ward, in all that constitutes ability, eloquence and integrity, is entitled to the name she bears, that of the Empire Ward of our City. [Laughter and applause.] But speaking seriously, Mr. President, I believe that the rank and file of the great Democratic Party of the State can present to us a name eminently worthy of our consideration. A name that has never connected itself with any of the great political parties that have crossed lances with our own. A name whose political history presents an unvarying record of fidelity to us and to our cause. Another motive urging me to address this Convention, is to express my heartfelt gratitude for the noble recognition it has made of the long-tried services of my old friend, Gid. Tucker. The City of New-York is satisfied. Let other noble spirits of the State share the honors which await a well-fought battle. Gideon J. Tucker has been the friend of my early boyhood. We have done all sorts of things together. [Laughter.] I know him well. A man more true in his friendships, more sincere in his motives, more faithful to his party, and more undying in his devotion to the Constitution and to Democratic Jeffersonian principles, does not live. And now, Sir, having concluded my eloquent remarks, I shall proceed to those commonly known as valedictory. [Laughter.] The City of New-York is Democratic to the heart's core. Bleeding Kansas is dead—dead—dead. That last appropriation of Greeley was too much for it. But its carcass is for sale. We have not got the original in our City—but copies at a shilling a piece may be had cheap at the *Tribune* office. [Laughter.] But, Sir, we will in spite of internecine wars—notwithstanding the secret foe and the more honored open enemy—New-York City will roll up its tens of thousands for you. Its favorite son has been honored by you, its heart throbs with joy, and all that we ask is that you shall place your best men in nomination. Then, Sir, shoulder to shoulder, we for the protection of our municipal rights, and you for a faithful and honest administration of State affairs, will march in one solid phalanx to the battle, and I trust achieve a glorious victory. [Applause.]

Mr. Sickles rose, and amid loud shouts of "Ballot, ballot," said: Mr. President, I regret very much that this topic of debate has been introduced, the result of which has been to suspend our proceedings. But, Sir, it was not introduced by me. It was introduced by those to whom I rise to reply, and I would be unworthy of my own self-respect if I had hesitated an instant in standing up here to vindicate my personal friend when attacked without cause. Nor am I responsible for introducing the political character of my colleague the Mayor, into this debate. I reminded him only that a charge of having belonged to another political organization came with a bad grace from him, for he it was who rose in his place, and ended in an assault on a man of capacity, (Mr. Graham,) because it was alleged that he had some years ago been a Whig. I retorted that, Sir, upon him. He stands mute under the accusation in this body, and I want that recorded, that he has attempted to screen himself from being a convicted Know-Nothing by an insinuation against my political course. [Loud cheers.] I tell the gentleman I do not regret that he has made these charges against me. I am prepared to meet them, and that, too, successfully, but I will not allow him or any other man to steal in an insinuation, speaking or false—however it may be. [Applause.] Sir, it is not true. It is a base repetition, a miserable indorsement from an irresponsible source, emanating from a Black Republican journal last Autumn. I never intrigued with the Black Republicans in the Senate, or took part with them in any political measure. He has brought that insinuation here from the columns of a paper that supported him for Mayor, and Fremont for President, and it is as unworthy coming from him as it is from the polluted columns of the infamous sheet where he got it. Now I appeal from all such insinuations, and from all Black Republican renegades, who for an addition of a penny a day to their wages would desert the Christian Cross and fight under the Turkish Crescent. [Loud cheers.] I repudiate all such insinuations, and appeal from that upon the record of the Senate, and to my Democratic colleagues in that body. No one of the measures to which these shameful allusions have been made, have received my vote. When an issue was formed in the Senate between the Black Republicans and the Know-Nothings, the Democracy in that body had to take their choice. It was a hard choice, I admit, for all of us. The gentleman who has thrown out these insinuations, (the Mayor,) if he had occupied a seat in the Senate, from old associations would have voted with his old friends, the Know-Nothings; but having to chooose between the two, I voted with the others. [Applause.] But, Sir, my vote was given to strengthen the Democratic Party, and that has proved to be its result. I refer only now to the vote upon the Canal *bill*. On all measures relating to the City of New-*York—measures subversive of Democratic principles*, I stood up in my place hour after hour, battling against them with whatever of ability I could command. I was not successful, because they were forced through the Senate by a combination of Black Republican and Know-Nothing votes, 29 to 4. Again I say, I am not responsible for introducing these topics here. They ought not to have been introduced here. I rose to repel an ungenerous and unfounded charge against a personal friend, and I could not refrain from rebuking the effrontery which prompted a man against whom the same accusation can be made, to indorse that charge. [Applause.] I have repelled not only the charges, but the base insinuations of the gentleman, and I trust, until he is prepared to clean his skirts from the charge, publicly made, of having belonged to the lowest, vilest and most despicable political organization that ever existed to Democratic eyes, he will not rebuke those who belonged to an honored and honorable political organization. [Loud and vehement cheers.]

Mr. Taylor followed in favor of Mr. Graham as the nominee of the Convention.

After a few desultory remarks the nomination was continued. It appearing evident that Mr. Graham would be defeated his name was withdrawn.

Mr. Van R. Richmond, Soft Shell of Wayne, received the nomination on the first ballot.

William C. Rhodes, of Elmira, Hard Shell, was nominated unanimously on the first ballot.

The Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed hour, when Mr. John Kelly offered a resolution in regard to a settlement of the existing difficulties in the Democratic factions of New-York.

Mr. Shaw moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

THE NOMINATION OF JUDGE DENIO TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

It was moved and seconded that Hiram J. Denio be nominated as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A Delegate.—If the State can afford to lose 50,000 votes you had better bring Judge Denio up here.

A New-York Delegate—Any man in my Ward who brings such a ticket as that shall go over the dock, "by the Eternal." [Laughter and applause.]

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Gov. Seymour then rose and was received with vehement cheers and loud shouts of "Platform, platform."

The honorable gentleman ascended the rostrum and spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention—For three days at the expense of interests very important to me I have remained in this city a member of this Convention, because I have felt myself compelled to do so by a great duty—one of those duties which sometimes occur to us in the course of our lives, where we owe it to ourselves, to our country and to those political institutions to which we belong, to meet great and embarrassing questions fairly and manly in the face. For the last three or four years the great Democratic Party of this country has been compelled to stand up against the assaults made from time to time upon the independence of the different departments of our State and National Government. As far back as I can remember we were compelled to stand up for the independence of the Executive of our nation against a party that endeavored to confound all the principles of right and wrong in the mere questions of the day. Later still it became my duty to stand up in the Executive chair of this State against a bill which I believed to be a great wrong, although I thereby subjected myself to the censure of both bad and good men. Still later, within the last year, when the very institutions of our land have been assailed as they have been,—when a treasonable attempt has been made to break down the affections of the American people not only to our institutions, but to our brethren in other parts of the States, the great Democratic Party have been compelled to stand up, and to rebuke those sentiments of disregard to the proper departments of our Government, the independence of the Executive and the Judiciary, and those great principles of the organization of our Government without which our Government cannot exist. [Cheers.] It has ever been, from the earliest day down to this, the office of the Democratic Party clearly to distinguish between the different departments of our Government, and to act in all questions with reference to principles, and not with respect to the particular questions of the day. In this City many of us have had occasion to stand here to rebuke the pulpit or the press, that in zeal, bigotry, or fanaticism, have attempted to break down that great institution of the General Government, the Supreme Court of the United States. We have stood up against such fanaticism, and such public feeling as never has been witnessed before in this State, and particularly in this portion of the State, to rebuke the men, we cared not whether in the printing-office, in the pulpit, or in every other spot, manfully to denounce those who struck any blow against the institutions of our land. Although borne down in this State, already the returning wave brings us on to victory; not because we consulted the passions of the year, the day or the hour, but because we placed ourselves upon the great deep and abiding principles of truth and right, and fearlessness. [Enthusiastic applause.] Who is there here who did not feel the struggle in the last year's contest when we stood almost alone battling for right against the overwhelming numbers of our adversaries. [Cheers.] We knew that we should ultimately triumph, because we sustained sound principles of government and morals. [Applause.] From the very beginning, the great question which the Democratic Party has had to contend with has been simply this: While we upheld the different deparments of our Government—while we strictly construe their duties, we confine them to their legitimate and proper bounds.

That was the question in the United States Bank, where the Government outstepped its proper limits. That is the question in the high tariff, where the Government overstepped the limits of its duty with a view to the prosperity of the country. So in the temperance laws, when they said that they would make a moral country. In the progress of things a party arose, who have stricken the last blow they could strike at the vital principles of our institutions,—I mean the great principle of local self-government,—not only in the States and Territories, but in your City. [Cheers.] I call upon you to witness the spectacle that our country now presents. In England, under the shadow of the Crown, you find the great and free City of London rebuking bigotry and wrong by sending back a man to Parliament despite what the lords of the realm said. [Loud cheers.] My concern in this matter is this—and I know it is the concern of the thoughtful men of our State—that in this matter we may in some way be compelled to adopt some false issue. We want to leave it as it stands. We want this great question unincumbered by any consideration which will weaken or lessen the proud, moral and commanding position of the great Democratic Party of the State. I have seen this in different quarters: an attempt made by our opponents to show, that upon the whole this was not a great question of morals and government and political principle, but a mere naked question of Constitutional Law. They would make us believe that there is nothing wrong unless it is constitutional, and if the thing is constitutional it is not therefore necessarily wrong, and they would involve us in the mazes of a mere technical question on this subject. I know an effort has been made upon the part of our political opponents, and I know that the hope is indulged in that we should place ourselves in some false attitude by adopting a false issue, and thereby lose that bold and commanding position which has ever distinguished the Democratic Party of this country, always doing what is right because it is right, and doing it fearlessly and boldly. [Cheers.] No technical matter is before this Convention, and I appeal to our injured fellow-citizens whose wrongs shall be righted, under every circumstance, to listen to me. We have stood up to denounce men who have assailed the judicial tribunals of the country, and have been successful. The great value of the Judiciary is that it should be independent—that our Courts should be above suspicion, and beyond the reach of the influences of the day. [Cheers.] Now upon this question, what is the great duty of the Democratic Party,—to itself, to the country and the particular issue which has been involved in this question. Judicial independence! What do we mean by it? To stand by the Judiciary if it stands by us? To agree with them when they agree with us, but otherwise to denounce them? No such thing. Such a proposition as that would be absurd indeed.

I do invoke our fellow-citizens to strengthen the hands of those who wish to fight this battle. Gentlemen, we stand here to take the responsibility. We shrink from none of the odium if there is a mistake in this matter, because it cannot affect you or the contest. What is this cure? The Honorable gentleman concluded by calling on the Convention unanimously to nominate Judge Hiram Denio, [loud cheers,] and paid a high tribute to him as a lawyer and a citizen.

SPEECH OF MAYOR WOOD.

Fernando Wood ascended the platform, amidst applause, and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I certainly rise under very peculiar embarrassment to say a word upon this question. The embarrassment arises in part from the great contrast which I feel will necessarily be apparent to every member of this Convention between the humble abilities of myself and those of the able and distinguished gentleman, so dear to us all, who has preceded me. [Cheers.] This embarrassment, Mr. President, also exists in view of the facts of my personal, official and political connection with the great question with which the merits of this nomination, if made, will be connected. And I can only say, and I do so with truth and sincerity, that I respond fully and entirely to almost every word and sentence uttered by the gentleman from Oneida. [Cheers.] I respond fully to the statement made by him, that upon the great Democratic Party of this country has rested the power to sustain the independence of the Executive, of the Legislature, and of the judicial tribunals of the nation. I respond to what he has stated, with the additional remark that the great element of this Government, pervading the Constitution of the United States, pervading the Convention that framed that holy instrument, was, that the Government of this nation should be divided into three departments; that there should be the legislative, the judicial and the executive; that it was a triangular *government; that each of these departments were independent*, were separate, were alone; that it was clearly repugnant to the government of the country for one department to encroach on the other, but that the three were to progress together *pari passu*. [Cheers.] I appreciate, therefore, the eloquent and truthful remarks of the gentleman who has preceded me upon that question, and as he has truthfully stated in addition, it has rested on the Democratic Party to support the independence of the Executive. The independence of the Executive was sustained in the days of the old hero Andrew Jackson, (cheers,) when an attempt was made by the Senate of the United States—by a department of the legislative organization of the country—to encroach upon his prerogative. The Democracy,—the great national conservative Democracy of the country,—stood by him in the hour of his direst need. [Loud cheers.] And again: when the Executive has attempted to usurp the right of the Legislative department, or when the Judiciary has been attempted to be broken down by improper impeachment or encroachment, has the Democratic Party, in pursuance of its high conservative and national doctrine and principles, maintained a proper equilibrium of the rights belonging to each of these departments. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen and Mr. President, I am practically in my own person an exponent of submission to judicial decision (ironical cheers from the Sickles Party). I respect the bench right or wrong. I have never dared to set up my individual opinion of law, I not belonging to the profession of the law, against any decision rendered by any properly constituted court in the land; and, as deeply as was I interested in the question of the Metropolitan Police bill in New-York,—as dear as my rights and interests, and those represented in my person were to me; yet, after struggling from court to court,—after suffering that which no man in this Convention shall ever know,—after the expenditure of over $10,000 of my own private funds, and, finally, when that question was adjudicated on and determined, I was the first to bow in submission. [Cheers.] Therefore, Mr. President, I claim to be a law-abiding man. No man more respects the character—the almost sacred character in my estimation—of the Bench of the Court of Appeals of this State. I voted against the Constitution of the State simply because the judges were to be elected by the people. Unfortunately that part of the Constitution was adopted. The Judges have been elected, and have become party candidates, nominated and voted for as such, upon partisan tickets. There is no disguising this fact. It is admitted and conceded that parties in party Conventions, whether nominating local judges of counties, whether nominating judges of districts, or whether nominating judges for the highest Court, to be supported by the people of the State generally, that they have been presented to the voters of the State by the different respective parties to which they belong. The practice had been to put judges upon the ticket alongside of other State officers to be voted for or against, according to the political proclivities of the voters called upon to pass on the subject. Therefore it is that it is impossible, under our system, to separate the one from the other.

Now, Sir, we come immediately and directly to the question under consideration. What is this body and for what purpose has it assembled? This body is a representation of the Democratic Party of the State of New-York. It has been called together under the call of the State Central Committee, for what purpose? For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported in November. By what party and by whom? By the Democratic Party and by no other. We are assembled here to-day as party men. We do not represent a promiscuous community, but we represent a political organization, distinct as such in its political character and objects. We are not only here to sustain great principles, but to nominate such a ticket as will be acceptable to the people of the State. [Cheers.] Then the question comes down to the point that it is proper, and legitimate, and right for this Convention to decide, not only from a correct object and principle, but from a desire of making such nominations as may be expedient and politic for the people themselves. We have made our ticket until we have come to what I deemed to be the most important part of it. We have so far conducted the proceedings of this body, with reference to our nominations, with good feeling, and I am desirous that we may conclude our labors with that same spirit, so much the harbinger of security and success. [Cheers.] It is for us to consider whether the principles of the party presented here are consistent with Democratic theories. We are not called upon, nor have we adopted any rules here that we shall nominate any but members of the Democratic party; and therefore it is a proper subject of inquiry how far the principles of the gentlemen who are to receive nomination here square with what we deem to be the true and correct principles of the Democratic party. We nominate, I take it, here none but Democrats. [Cheers.] Is John Hiram Denio a Democrat? [Loud shouts of "Yes, yes," "No, no."] What is the proper qualification of a Democrat.

A Voice—To be independent. [Cheers.]

Mr. Wood.—Does Democracy consist in voting the regular nominations only? Is a man a Democrat who comes up to the polls and votes a ticket resting in hands without scanning the names with reference to the belief, to the doctrine, and to the political principles that the man to be voted for possesses. I would hold no Judge responsible politically for his decisions judicially. I wish it distinctly understood that I deny the right of any citizen to hold a Judge responsible at the polls, for any decision he may render in pursuance of the high trust imposed on him. [Applause.] But when a Judge holds his office by popular suffrage—when in the course of the rendition of a judicial decision, upon a great question involving the principles of government—when that Judge makes the decision hostile and repugnant to the doctrines and tenets of the Democratic Party, striking at the foundation of our Government, which is the right of self-Government, I ask you if he is a Democrat. [Loud shouts of No, No.] When a Judge presents himself to a party Convention for a party nomination, it is a legitimate object of inquiry, that we should ascertain by his decision when given on an important question of constitutional law,—a question involving the rights of the American people,—a question that strikes at the foundation of the Government,—a question that draws the line broad and deep between Federalism on the one hand and Democracy on the other—(cheers)—I repeat that when a question of this kind comes up it is but right that we should scan with close scrutiny those decisions, those acts, or those speeches. Now, Mr. President, I can appreciate the sentiment of kind personal relations of my honored friend (Gov. Seymour) who has advocated with so much eloquence the nomination of Judge Denio. I can appreciate the kindness of his heart—a man who, I believe, is without a personal enemy in the State of New-York. I can appreciate the noble sentiment, the noble feeling which has prompted him under adverse circumstances to himself to come here and by his great interest over you all to ask from you the nomination of his personal friend. I respond to that sentiment, and I am not here to indulge my personal feelings in the discharge of a high political duty. I am not here to oppose the nomination of Judge Denio, because Judge Denio, in a decision in a question in which I was interested, decided against me. I am not here for that purpose, but I am here to vote against the nomination of Judge Denio, because the opinion given in the Police case contained sentiments, which, in my judgment, are repugnant to the theories of the Democratic Party—[cheers;] because he promulgated sentiments in that decision that would permit the Legislature of the State of New-York to make slaves of every county in the State—[applause;] because under that decision as a precedent the inhabitants of Ontario, Cayuga, St. Lawrence, Erie, and every county of the State, by simply adding one county to another, may have their rights taken away from them, as have been the rights of the constituency which I represent on this floor. [Applause.] And I desire you to remember that there is a wide distinction between submission to judicial authority, (and I submitted to it in my own case,) and between indorsing the sentiments of a man by a Convention who has rendered such a decision. How can we stultify ourselves to go before the Democracy of the State and denounce a law which is held by the highest judicial officer in the State—the presiding officer of the Court of Appeals—to be in entire consistency with the letter of the Constitution of the State. There is yet another duty for us to perform. It is not only necessary for us to ascertain the political sentiments and proclivities of the candidate we are to nominate, but there is a question of policy to be considered also, as politicians acting for a party. There is a wide distinction between this and the Dred Scott case. The Republican Party denounced Chief-Justice Taney in the most base and scurrilous language for that decision. He denounced him throughout the whole country, and excited rebellion as against that decision. But there is a wide distinction between denouncing a judicial decision and indorsing it by a political nomination. [Applause.] Now is this nomination politic or expedient? I have no doubt from the powerful influence of my esteemed friend (Mr. Seymour) and his eloquent speech, to see within five minutes the nomination of Judge Denio; but still I enter my solemn, my earnest and my sincere protest against it in the name of the people of the City of New-York. [Applause.] I am here to tell you, Gentlemen of the Convention, when you wish to hear from the Hudson River, and when you look down to that city embedded upon her bosom of rock, for your 15,000 or 20,000, or 30,000 majority, that so far as Denio is concerned it will not be there. I shall vote for him if this ticket is made with his name upon it. [Cheers.] He shall have my support at the polls. I shall therefore deem my party obligations more binding upon me than even the doctrines and sentiments I have promulgated here to-day. But, gentlemen, it is an inexpedient and improper nomination. It is a nomination that can be assailed in its most vulnerable points. We will present to you resolutions denouncing this Police bill. We shall present resolutions denouncing the acts of the Legislature; and how can we go before the people of the State with our platform in one hand denouncing the Police bill, and Judge Denio on the other who sustained it. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I have detained the Convention too long. I have said all that I have to say upon this question. I shall give my vote in this Convention against him. I do it on principle. I do it in the performance of a high trust, which has been imposed upon me by those who sent me here. I do it, not because I do not believe that he is beyond any influence as he any decision he may render, upon that or on any other question—not because in all the relations of life, public, private, social and otherwise, he is not beyond suspicion and beyond reproach, but I do it because, in my judgment, Judge Denio is no Democrat as I understand Democracy. [Applause.] Because I believe it would be an insult to the citizens of New-York, because I believe that in that County he cannot receive but very few votes, and because I fear disaster to the balance of your ticket. [Loud cheers.]

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I regret that I had not the pleasure and the advantage of hearing the whole discussion which has taken place on this question. I have only had an opportunity to listen to a portion—the latter portion of the debate. It is not my intention to follow the distinguished gentleman who has preceded me into the discussion of it largely, but it is my wish and purpose to confine myself to a brief statement of the reasons which will govern my vote upon the nomination for the Judge of the Court of Appeals. It is very apparent to all of us delegates here that we occupy in this hall a twofold position—a position as the exponents of our individual opinions and convictions, and a position as the exponents of the wishes and opinions of our constituents. Sir, if the question before this body as presented in the nomination of Judge Denio were an issue involving the indorsement of the expediency, the justice, the wisdom, the fairness, the policy of the Metropolitan Police law, there could not be room for an instant's hesitation. The platform which we shall adopt here with universal harmony would dispose of any such issue in an instant. Our platform will denounce in perfect and unmistakable terms the folly, the injustice and the wickedness of the legislation embodied in that statute, and will declare the unalterable purpose of the Democracy of New-York, the moment it shall ascend to power, to repeal that law, and plant the heel of popular condemnation upon it. [Loud cheers.] But, Sir, I, speaking for myself, and declaring as a Democrat on my own personal responsibility, and my own convictions in regard to this issue, do not understand that any such issue is presented here in the person of Judge Denio. He, Sir, did not pass as a Judge of the Court of Appeals upon any of those questions which were presented to the legislation of the Legislature acting upon the statute. It was for the Legislature to look at the fairness and justice of the measure, and it is for the people to hold that Legislature, collectively and individually,—those of them who voted for it,—responsible for the violation of the principle which was perpetrated when that statute was enacted. [Loud cheers.] But the single and sole issue presented to the Court of Appeals—to Judge Denio and his associates—the single and sole issue for them was—(and they were bound to decide it upon their oath of fidelity to God and the Constitution)—whether the Constitution, by its terms and its letter, denied to the Legislature the power to pass such a statute. Judge Denio, in accordance with a number of his colleagues, comprising a large majority of the Court, which is unrivalled for integrity and wisdom, declared, as his conscientious conviction, that the letter and language of the Constitution did not prohibit the Legislature from the passage of that statute. In this he differed with a great many able and wise men, with many learned and astute lawyers, and with a large portion of the people of this State; but, I believe that every man in this Convention, and every man out of it—every fair and honest citizen of the State of New-York—will concede that he reached that conclusion through a pure heart and a bright intellect. [Enthusiastic cheers.] He has committed an error of opinion. What man is there in this Convention—what man is there in the Democratic Party—who has not committed in his career through life an error of opinion? Why, Sir, to adopt such a standard—to say that a man, for differences of opinion upon an extremely technical point of law is to be condemned by the Assembled Democracy as faithless to his party and as an alien to his principles, would be to establish a standard before which every man would quail, and before which the brightest and the purest in the land would fall an innocent but hopeless sacrifice. [Cheers.] Why, Sir, it is only ten years ago, prior to the Constitution of 1846, that the Justices of the highest Court of original jurisdiction were appointed by the Governor and the Senate. Was it ever heard of, Sir, that during that period, extending from the establishment of our State at the Revolution down to 1846, was it ever heard or dreamed of that any Governor and Senate of this State would remove a Judge because he had decided a law adversely to a portion or even the whole of his political friends? No, Sir! Such an act on the part of the Governor or Senate, or on the part of the impeaching power, would have consigned the man who perpetrated it, and the party who sanctioned it, to inevitable disgrace and to merited oblivion. [Loud applause.] Sir, we at this Convention occupy an attitude upon this point that the Governor and the Senate of the State occupied at the time that those functionaries held the appointing power. It is for us to say whether we shall dismiss an upright, though, if you please, mistaken, Judge from the Bench which he has adorned by his character and his talents, because he has been wrong in his judicial career, and made a decision on a constitutional question, in which, in our opinion, he committed an error of judgment. Sir, we are called upon to do the very act that every one of us, and every one of our constituents, would condemn. It is due in candor, however, for me to declare to this Convention, that standing here as a representative of a New-York constituency,—as the exponent of the wishes of that constituency with reference to this election of candidates—(and it is as much my duty to represent faithfully the wishes and opinions of my constituents in regard to a nomination as it is my duty as a man and a Democrat to say what I believe as to the conduct of Judge Denio)—as the representative of that constituency it is due to candor and to justice to declare that I should not fairly and honorably act as the exponent of their wishes if I did not say to the Convention and affirm by my act that Judge Denio is not the choice of that constituency as a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals. Upon this point I differ with my constituents. I regret and deplore what I sincerely believe to be an error not of the heart but of the head of the people whom I represent. I have said so to my own people at home, and therefore I need not hesitate to repeat it here. I wish to say to this Convention that in my honest judgment if I were ever to act upon my own individual responsibility, as an exponent of my own convictions, the vote that I would then give for Judge Denio would be the proudest one in my life; but it is my duty at the same time to declare, that as a fair and faithful exponent of the will and wishes of my constituents, it is alike my duty perhaps, to cast my vote for some other honored Democrat and member of the bar who shall be proposed for this high office. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Cochrane was in favor of Judge Denio for nomination.

Mr. Kelly rose to address the Convention when he was interrupted by a delegate from the country, who expressed his opinion that as the sentiments of the New-York members had been so often expressed, it might be well to allow the gentlemen from the rural districts to present their views on the matter.

Mr. Kelly, however, would not give way. He said that in consequence of the iniquitous decision of Judge Denio, the streets of New-York had been deluged with blood, and predicted that he would never again sit in the Court of Appeals.

Judge Parker, of Albany, was nominated, but withdrawn by Peter Cagger. Also, John W. Brown, of Orange, who was withdrawn by Daniel C. Birdsall.

The balloting was then commenced for Judge Denio, and he received 67 out of 117 votes.

Mayor Wood.—I would desire to ask the Chair how many enrolled members there are of this Convention.

The Chair.—There should be 128.

Mr. Wood.—I desire to ask the Chair how many votes are required to cast the election.

The Chair.—A majority of the whole Convention.

The Mayor.—I understand that Judge Denio has a majority of the Convention?

The Chair.—Yes.

The Mayor.—Then I move that Hiram Denio be declared unanimously nominated as the candidate for the Court of Appeals. [Loud cheers, which continued for some minutes.]

THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions having intimated to the President that they were ready to report, he was requested to read them, which he did.

[These were published in our issue of Saturday last.]

Mr. John Kelly offered the following resolution:

Whereas, This Convention does not claim nor assume the right to interfere with local political difficulties existing in the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, yet, nevertheless, it cannot shut its eyes to the sad results thereof, and its tendency to our disorganization throughout the State at the coming election if persisted in by its various contestants, therefore, we beg leave to recommend to them unity of action, as it will be sure to bring forth harmony and peace and results favorable to our organization of the greatest permanent interest in the coming election.

Whereas, It appears to this Convention, that although there are two distinct organizations of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, there is no material difference of principle; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the two General Committees recognized by this Convention to combine and consolidate, in order that the Democracy of the City, in the approaching contest, may exhibit an unbroken front and undivided counsels.

Mr. Fairchild suggested that the people of New-York could take care of their own quarrels.

Mr. Sickles offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That this Convention most earnestly recommend to the several conflicting Democratic organizations in the City of New-York in view of the importance of the approaching election, to adjust their differences in the spirit of concession and harmony, so that the whole mass of the Democracy of the City shall be united in one organization.

Mr. Sickles spoke in favor of this resolution, but objected that any but a very general one should be offered at this late hour, and when large numbers of the delegates had left the Hall.

Much tumult and confusion here prevailed, during which a motion was made that the Convention adjourn *sine die*, which was carried.

THE CLOSING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

The General Opinion of New-York Republicans—Who were Victors—A Characteristic of Mayor Wood—The Ticket—Hards and Softs, &c.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SYRACUSE, Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

The Democratic State Convention has just adjourned, after a session extending through two entire days. At least one half of this time has been exhausted in the arrangement of the difficulties in New-York, which were brought up here for final solution.

THE RESULT.

After so much preparation—after so much labor, and after such a marshaling of hostile forces, it was expected that a final decision would be had upon the question of regularity, which has so long agitated the *Democratic leaders, and would-be leaders of the City*. But this expectation has not been realized. Instead of deciding between the conflicting partisans, the Democracy of the State have apparently dodged the responsibility, by accepting a half-and-half delegation. Thus the question of "regularity," to which so much importance is attached, remains unsettled—a bone for further contention, or rather an unhealed fester, left to rankle and grow more virulent under the constant irritation of the place and power-seekers.

In this the State has followed in the footsteps of the National Democracy, and by many it is thought the result will be more beneficial than if the Cooper or Small delegations had been admitted entire.

HOW THE CONTEST APPEARED IN THE COUNTRY.

The fact is, the delegates outside of the City did not attach the slightest importance to the squabbles of our rival delegations. The points and positions which have so much significance in Tammany Hall, and by which the Pewter Mug recognizes the true from the bogus democratic, have not the slightest consideration with the country delegates. They look upon the war of the factions as a tempest in a tea-pot, and the catastrophe, be it what it may, as one which cannot injuriously affect the interests of the party in the State.

Here they would not listen to anything like an argument on the questions in dispute. They only became impressed with the belief that it was a war of rival personal interests only, and to this first impression they steadily adhered throughout.

WHICH WAS VICTOR.

So far as the result affects the local organizations, both sides appear about equal. They come back with like claims to regularity, or rather with a decision which means nothing, and which the Convention did not intend should receive the slightest consideration. They expect the war to be waged with renewed virulence, making the calculation that, if it is vigorously carried on, it must add largely to the vote on the State ticket.

THE LEADERS.

With the respective leaders, Messrs. Sickles and Wood, the result is substantially the same. They both came to Syracuse determined to impose themselves upon their brethren from the interior as the embodiment of genuine City Democracy. There was to be no compromise—no concession—they were to annihilate or to be annihilated. The stake they played for was a State recognition—and following that a State supremacy. They have both failed to secure for their partisans an individual recognition—and both have failed to make that personal impression upon the rural districts which they had evidently desired and anticipated.

"What do you think of our two leaders?" was the question put to a gentleman representing one of the interior counties, who had seen them for the first time. "Wood," said he, "is selfish, and of course, heartless; Sickles is unscrupulous and reckless. They are both political highwaymen, with this difference: Wood would stab you in the dark, and take your purse to add to his own coffers. Sickles would stop you on the open plain, and the next moment scatter with a reckless prodigality resources which he had imperiled his reputation and existence to obtain."

This is a fair illustration of the general estimate in which the rival leaders were held. To Mr. Sickles were accorded occasional generous impulses—but of Wood there seemed to prevail a dread something akin to the shudder with which we turn away from an anaconda.

A CHARACTERISTIC.

An occurrence which came to my personal knowledge at Syracuse, it is said, is a fair illustration of a habit peculiar to Mayor Wood, the indulgence in which has probably had some effect in giving an expression of insincerity which is universally remarked. Early in the evening of Wednesday, it was rumored that Mr. Wood was to be welcomed to Syracuse by a procession of the local Democracy, and that the Mayor would address the people upon what he thought to be the great political issue of the day—"the invasion of municipal rights by the Legislature." Among the reporters, there was a very natural desire to know if his Honor had prepared his remarks. As the address was to be made in the street, of course it could not be reported. One of the reporters of a New-York paper sought an introduction to Wood, and alluding to the proposed reception, inquired if he had committed his speech to writing, accompanying his question with a request that he might procure a copy. His Honor very promptly responded, with the assurance that he would be most happy to furnish a copy of his speech had he it written—but he came totally unprepared for any such demonstration as was proposed—in fact he had but that moment been informed of it by a gentleman who was then in the room.

The procession came along, half an hour later, and Mayor Wood made his speech. While he was yet speaking, a reporter was forwarding it to New-York by telegraph—the copy having been furnished by Mayor Wood some time previously. Either his Honor is the most expert penman or the most unmitigated liar in the State.

THE NOMINATIONS,

with the exception of Judge of the Court of Appeals, were made with more unanimity than usual in any Convention. The supposition that the ticket could not succeed was very general. Aspirations for place were in ratio to the supposed chances of success.

There was some excitement on Thursday, when the New-York cases were before the Convention, but the scene this afternoon, when the question of renominating Judge Denio was up, exceeded anything that had preceded it. The Wood faction made a desperate struggle to avert the selection of Denio. But they threatened and implored by turns—but to little purpose. Gov. Seymour, Dean Richmond, Ludlow and Cagger were determined from the outset not to yield this point, and they had the power to maintain their views. Had they exacted them, there were at least seven more votes that might have been given to Denio. His renomination was a distinctive blow to Wood, signifying, as it did, the little importance which was really attached to his wishes. Sickles voted against the renomination of Denio, but on the floor he made a most effective speech in his favor, and also used his personal influence with the members to the same end.

THE TICKET.

There are two features about the ticket that will attract attention. With the single exception of the State Prison Inspector, they are resident on a line run centrally through the State. The Secretary of State, though now resident of New-York, has all his associations at Albany. The Attorney-General is a resident of Albany; the Judge of the Court of Appeals resides at Utica; the Canal Commissioner at Syracuse; the State Engineer at Lyons; the Comptroller at Albion; and the Treasurer at Buffalo. So marked a centralization has not pervaded a State ticket in the last twenty years.

Another feature is the age of the nominees. They are all, with the exception of Judge Denio, young men—both in years and position. Mr. Tucker is but just turned 30, and none of his associates can have exceeded forty years.

HARDS VS. SOFTS.

The Softs were largely in the ascendant in the Convention. Previous to the organization, they seemed disposed to use their power in moderation. In the end, however, they took entire possession. They have all the really political offices—the places which possess patronage, and especially those which have to do with the finances. The Comptroller, State Engineer, Treasurer and Judge are at least three-quarters of the loaf.

The Softs also took possession of the Committee on resolutions, and carefully provided against any possible contingency in the future by appropriating to themselves two-thirds of the State Central Committee. They evidently, throughout the [illegible] acted up to the precept that in time of peace prepare for war. In the event of another outbreak of the factions the Softs will have the importance and advantage which always attaches to "regularity" in the Democratic family.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Portsmouth, N. H., Friday, Sept. 11, 1857.

[illegible] Tuesday last, passed a vote [illegible] This morning the Board is from Tuesday morning, of one week. The hour [illegible] this morning was 10 o'clock, so according [illegible] and visitors who were to return homeward over the Boston train at 11 o'clock. The large and crowded audience which had attended the sessions from the beginning, was present at the close.

The present meeting of the Board has been one of the most harmonious ever held. The business has been in an unusual degree free from controversy or even discussion. Two other occasions have been missionary addresses, either from missionaries themselves, or from other speakers in behalf of the missionary work. Some of the oldest and most distinguished of the Board's agents in foreign fields have been present during the entire meeting, in unusual numbers; among whom were Rev. Drs. DODDS[illegible] and SCHAUFFLER; and Rev. Dr. RIGGS, from the Turkish missions; Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, from Old Sidon, in Syria, and then Mr. JESSUP, (son of Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania,) from the same mission station; Rev. C. T. MILLER, formerly of the Ceylon mission, in India; Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON, from the Gaboon station, West Africa; Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the first missionaries to the Zulus, in South Africa; Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, for many years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, and now Minister of Public Instruction there, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of "Oahu College;" Hon. EDWARD E. BANCROFT, son-in-law of Dr. ANDERSON, and President of "Oahu College;" Rev. Mr. BRADLY, of Hartford, Conn., and formerly a missionary in Syria; Rev. Mr. MUSSY, the subject of the Sandwich Islands, and Rev. Mr. FOWLER, of Wyoming. In addition to these, two of the Secretaries of the Board, Rev. SELAH B. TREAT, and Rev. W. ANDERSON, Jr., have just returned from a visit to the Turkish and Armenian missions, where they witnessed the commencement of the missions, and observed the progress of their work in those fields.

A chief feature in the business of the Board, during the present meeting, has been the withdrawal of the Reformed Dutch Church from future cooperation with it. After this, the subject of a Permanent Fund for the support of vacant mission stations, and for the support and education of the widows and orphans of deceased missionaries, occupied a large share of the deliberations of the body. Besides these, the only prominent topic of consideration was the prospects and duties of the Board for the coming year, in the form of statements and appeals, repeated over and over again by many speakers—for "money and men" to sustain and to enlarge the extent of the field of present missionary operations in the East, and particularly in Turkey, through the Turkish and Armenian missions.

The meeting on the whole has been one of great interest, and in the absence of exciting discussions of great magnitude.

CONCLUDING SESSIONS.

This morning, being the last day of the session, the Board met an hour earlier than usual, for the transaction of some remaining business of minor importance, for devotional exercises, and for the closing farewell addresses.

Prayers were offered by several clergymen, and some familiar hymns, set to old-fashioned tunes, were sung by the whole congregation.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, as the oldest member of the Board present, made a few remarks, this morning, in allusion to the great successes of the Board and its missionaries since its first organization. He remembered when only fourteen gentlemen constituted the entire Board. It had then twenty missionaries, and was enabled to raise only about $20,000 a year. Now, said he, it has 200 corporate, and 1,000 honorary members. It has 700 missionary laborers abroad, all engaged in an earnest and promising work.

It has a large number of Mission Seminaries and Schools, and its work is going on triumphantly. He hoped the churches would continue to sustain it. He said it was not enough to have a general interest in Missions; Christian men should have an individual and personal interest in them. He had met a member of the Board, a few days since, who said that he had determined to increase his contributions to the Board, after this time, by one-fourth every year. He commended this example to the liberality of all the Christian men of the land.

The following resolutions were offered by Rev. T. M. PRESCOTT:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the families of the different denominations in this City, for their generous hospitality and kind attentions to the members of the Board during this meeting.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Beneficent, Central, Richmond and High-street Congregational Churches, and the Central Baptist Church, for the use of their respective houses of worship; and also to the choirs of singers, for their assistance in the devotional exercises.

Rev. Mr. GRANT, one of the oldest missionaries to South Africa, referred to the prospects of the missionary work in that region. He expressed his great pleasure at the opportunity—the first one since he had been a missionary—of meeting the Board at an annual meeting. He was the only man who had ever had the pleasure of representing the Zulu Mission on such an anniversary. He said that the number of conversions in that mission had not been so great as in the Armenian or the Turkish missions. Perhaps, he said, it is because South Africa is not sufficiently remembered in the prayers of the Christian church in the United States. He would quote the language of St. Paul, and say, "Brethren, pray for us."

Dr. POMROY, one the Secretaries, said that a brother took him by the hand this morning and asked him if he felt relieved at the prospect of adjournment. He (the speaker) said that he felt quite as much relieved when the business of the Board was in its own hands, as when, after adjournment, it falls into the hands of the Secretaries at the Missionary House. He said that the Board had recommended the Committee to begin missionary operations in European Turkey. But he said that such operations could not be begun without two things—men and money. These are needed. No only for European Turkey, but in China, in India, in Ceylon, in Southern and Western Africa. If he had the power to move the students of theological seminaries, he would stir them up to be missionaries. He had no fear that this land would suffer from the out-going even of a great multitude of men to preach to the heathen. He said that $375,000 or $400,000 would be needed for the expenses of the coming year. He had a word of exhortation to deliver, in behalf of raising the money. He said that the Committee could *not depend upon large legacies or princely contributions* for the carrying on of the work. They gather in their revenues chiefly from the small rills. A gentleman yesterday handed him a five-dollar bill for Oahu College. He asked him to what name he should credit it? He replied, "You may say that it comes from *the anvil*." He (the speaker) said that he wanted to see money come in from the anvil, from the spindle, from the loom, from the counting-house, from the parlor, from the ship. He wanted everybody to be interested in the missions. He wanted everybody to contribute something toward their support. He hoped that the pastors of churches would present the subject, with earnestness and frequently, to their congregation—that they would plead with their people to give freely of their means to aid the progress of Christ's Kingdom in the earth. He said that the churches last year had been very liberal. They had wiped away the debt of the Board, and the children had built a missionary ship. But every year, he said, opens new fields, and brings new calls. He expressed the hope that the Churches would respond with equal, and if possible with greater, liberality, for the coming year. He concluded by requesting the chair to call upon some person to offer prayer for the success of the Board's operations in the future.

Rev. Mr. BARROWS, of Massachusetts, on invitation of the President, offered up a fervent prayer.

Rev. Mr. JESSUP, of the Syria Mission, who had been appointed to make one of the customary farewell addresses, said he would not pronounce the word "farewell," but would rather, instead of bidding adieu to the great congregation he saw before him, and particularly the young men in it, bid them welcome to his missionary field, and invite them to join themselves with him in the missionary work. He made a brief address to young men, urging them to become missionaries.

Rev. Mr. SCHEMERHORN on Tuesday said it was the last day of the feast, and that the multitudes were about to separate. He had been filled with joy at the opportunity of being present. He alluded to the enthusiasm with which missionaries enter upon their work in foreign lands; and said that it had been one of the greatest of human privileges, so to labor, and so to spend a lifetime in the Master's service. Did he hear any one ask, Have you no trials? Yes, the missionaries have trials. But he would return the question, Have not all men trials? Have not the Christian ministers of this land trials? He said that it is a law of God that through much tribulation we shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, and that as it is appointed all men to suffer trial, it is better and more sublime to suffer it in a cause which is worthy. He knew that many prayers had been offered, and many tears shed, for the Turkish mission. He hoped that those sympathies and those prayers would be increased. The time is short. The work that is to be done must be done quickly.

Rev. SIMEON W. WEED, one of the Secretaries, said that the occasion as it then presented itself to him, was a very delightful, yet a very solemn one. He felt that the influence of the Spirit of God was resting upon the meeting. He referred to the hospitality with which the members and friends of the Board had been entertained during the period of its sessions. In behalf of the Board he returned thanks to the Christian families of the City that had opened their homes and their hearts to the reception of so great a multitude of people. He said that no other religious meeting in the land called together year after year so large a number of persons as the meeting of the American Board. He referred to the catholicity of spirit which had been manifested in the pleasant and sympathetic union and cooperation of different denominations of Christians. He said, also, that the same spirit had been exhibited by the missionaries themselves—belonging to different detachments of the same army. The success of the Board in its operations in past years had been remarkable. He remembered when James Brewer predicted, as a glowing result which then appeared beyond the reach of attainment, that the time would come when the income of the Board would be $10,000 a month, or $120,000 a year. The present income is said to be $400,000. But a greater income than this is needed to meet the current expenses of the Board for another year. Mr. WEED concluded by referring again to the generous hospitality of the citizens of Providence, in taking into their homes so great a multitude of strangers from all parts of the country.

Rev. Mr. CLAPP, Pastor of the Church in which the meeting was held, made the closing remarks of the morning. He said that the hospitalities of the City had not been exercised grudgingly, but with a full heart. The City, and especially the Christian families in it, had for a long time looked forward with pleasure to the meeting, and that they now looked with regret upon its separation. He referred to the delightful impressions which had been conveyed to the people of Providence, with the friends of Mission and of the Church of Christ, not only from all parts of this country, but from all parts of the world. His address was eloquent and impressive, and made an affecting impression upon the audience.

The doxology was then sung, the benediction pronounced, and the Board adjourned to hold its next annual meeting at Detroit.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Corrected reports for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive at old rates. Pearls $7 12½@7 16½; Pots, $7 6¼. ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 888 bbls.,—including 691 bbls. Pearls, and 197 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented: Java, 15½c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12½c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@12¾c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@12c.; Native Ceylon, 13½c., ₱ ₱.

COTTON—Is selling slowly at former prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION:

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
Middling	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	nom.	nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand, and prices of good ordinary qualities are advancing, while other grades lean in favor of buyers, who do not pay much attention to medium or superior brands. Sales—6,500 bbls., in lots, at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$5 20@ 5 30
Straight State	5 30@ 5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 50
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 15@ 5 25
Superfine Ohio	5 40@ 5 60
Fancy Ohio	5 60@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 7 25
Extra Ohio	5 75@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 20@ 8 50

Canadian is improving. Sales: 750 bbls. superfine to extra, in lots, at from $5 30@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former rates. The transactions since our last, comprise about 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra, at $5 50@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 60@$5 25 for fine to superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 14@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The latter commands $20 50 ₱ puncheon, for fresh ground.

FRUIT—Raisins are in demand, and are worth $4 50@$4 62½ for Layer, and $4 25 for Bunch, ₱ box. Smaller pkgs., proportionate rates. Other articles are quiet, yet quoted pretty firm.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite active, but is unaltered in price. Sales: 75,000 bushels—including inferior to good White Western at $1 22@$1 42; mixed Western at $1 18@$1 24; Red Western at $1 20@$1 25; unsound do., at 95c.@$1 10; inferior to good White Southern at $1 27@$1 40; fair to prime Red do., at $1 27@$1 36, ₱ bushel. Rye is sparingly bought and is somewhat nominal, at 80c.@88c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand, and are worth 60c.@62c. for Western; 57c.@60c. for State; 43c.@47c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 40c.@46c. for Pennsylvania; 36c.@43c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and rather active. Sales, 37,500 bushels, at from 60c.@72c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

HAIR—Mr. HUTT reports the market very dull, with nominally unchanged quotations: Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, 30c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Rio Grande, mixed, 28c.@28½c.; Buenos Ayres, mixed, 24c.@24½c., 6 months.

HAY—Good lots are salable and firm. Old 60c.@80c.; new, 45c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HUTT states that "the receipts, as well as the sales, have been extremely light, as most of the dealers, during the stringent state of financial affairs and general distrust feel unwilling to extend their liabilities, unless compelled to by an order for immediate consumption. The principal importers hold their stocks withdrawn from the market—as, to effect sales to any extent, a very material concession would have to be submitted to in order to tempt a speculative inquiry. The sale of Buenos Ayres Hides, for export to Germany, at 20c. cash, in bond, is fully equal to 24½c.@25c., 6 months duty paid, according to the present rates for money. Should the deranged state of monetary affairs continue for any great length of time, we may expect lower prices for both Hides and Leather; but I cannot believe it to be more than a temporary panic, arising chiefly from the bad management of some of our moneyed institutions, and not from the want of a prosperous trade. We cannot have a protracted suspension of business while the crops throughout the country are so large, and all the elements of prosperity are with us. Prices are in a great measure nominal. The receipts this week have been 3,851 hides from foreign ports, as follows: 2,835 Porto Cabello and Caraccas, ₱ *Sarah Maria*; 16 from Jamaica, ₱ *Gertens*, and 2,192 coastwise, making a total 7,043, and 30 bales Buffalo hides from Boston. The stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 204,309; same time last year, 48,400—year before 54,400. The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates."

HOPS—New are quoted at 12c.@14c.; and Old at 5c.@9c. ₱ ₱., with a limited inquiry.

IRON—Is dull and heavy, as previously represented.

LATHS—Eastern $1 18¾@$1 25 ₱ M.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand, at steady rates:

	SOLE. Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	61,300	11,200
Sales	54,300	5,600
Stock at the close of the week	67,300	20,100

We quote:

Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 35c.@37c.; Oak light, Southern, 32c.@33c.; Oak heavy, for Sending, 36c.@38c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, Good All Weights, 32c.@34c.; *Oak heavy, Cropped*, 40c.@42c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, All Weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, All Weights, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@29c., 6 mos.

LIME—Rockland, 72¾c.@75c. for common, and $1 05 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@45c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@30c., and New-Orleans 55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is worth $4 ₱ 280 lbs., with a very light supply and limited business. Spirits do. is dull, and down to 46c.@46½c., cash, and 47c.@48c., time, with interest added, ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in Tar or Rosin.

OILS—Remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at strengthening prices. Sales: 400 bbls., in lots, at $25 62½@26 for Mess; $26 25 for Clear; $24 50 for thin Mess; $23 50 for prime Mess, and $21 25@21 40 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12¾c.@13c. for Hams, and 11¼c. for Shoulders ₱ ₱. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ₱ ₱. Lard is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The transactions since our last reach about 200 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to prime, at 15¼c.@15½c. ₱ ₱. Beef is quiet, yet firm. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $17 ₱ 216 for repacked Western Mess, and $18 50@$19 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef at $20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $22 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ₱. Cheese is salable and firm at 8c.@10c. ₱ ₱.

RICE—Is in fair request, and is worth $4 75@$5 62½, for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HUTT reports the market for Goat quiet; prices are nominally unchanged. Of Deer, 1,600 lbs. Barcelona were sold at 46c., 3 months.

SUGARS—Are less active at former rates. Sales—300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5¾c.@6¼c., cash, in bond; and 7¼c.@8¾c., free, ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—Is dull and down to 11½c. ₱ ₱.

WHISKY—There were 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison procured at 26c.@27c., closing at 24c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported somewhat less active, yet rates were sustained. For Liverpool—Cotton, 1-16@⅛ d. ₱ bale; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 5¾d.@6¼d. ₱ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d.@2s. ₱ tierce; Resin, 1s.@1s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and heavy goods, 1s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark, 267 tons, to Malaga and back, at $3,000; one, 3,000 bbls., from Palermo to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, $1 ₱ bbl.; Tern. schr. *W. B. Scranton*, 232 tons, from Charleston to Barcelona, renewed lumber, $24; a Br. bark 220 tons, to Glasgow, £300; a brig, 1,640 bbls., to Naples and back, $4,500; one, 160 tons, to Para and back, $2,000; a bark to Richmond, sack salt, 15c.; and hay 50c., thence to Rio, Flour, $1; a brig, 197 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $3,000; a schooner, 98 tons, to Port-au-Platt and back, $7 50; a bark, 198 tons, from Jacksonville to Trinidad, F. B., renewed lumber, $12 50; brig Prudencia, 298 tons, from St. Mary's to Trinidad, F. B., renewed lumber, $12; a schooner, 288 tons, from Jacksonville to Guadalupe, renewed lumber, $12; one from Port-au-Prince to New-York, logwood, $5 50; a Br. brig, 178 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to St. Pierre, Mart., lumber, $12; a brig from Mobile to St. Croix, hogshead staves, $14; one from St. Mary's to Matanzas, lumber, $12; a ship to Sydney, N. S. W., a bark, 400 tons, to London, naval stores, on private terms.

Connecticut Crops.

From the Hartford Times, of Sept. 11.

The heaviest frost of the season was on Tuesday morning last, Sept. 8. It was spread all through the Connecticut Valley, on that morning, and in some low grounds it was quite severe. Some few pieces of corn have been injured—the leaves turning black. But the damage, we are informed, is not extensive. Most of the field was not hurt in the least. Corn is not injured at all. The mild weather of the present time will unquestionably carry both crops safely to maturity. Probably one-third of the Stones crop has already been cut.

New-York Hop Crop.

From the Cooperstown Journal, Sept. 11.

Hop picking has commenced throughout the hop district of this state, and will be continued for about three weeks. The crop will prove as good in quality, as the average, as any which has been picked in years; in amount it will come somewhat short of a full yield—the number of acres devoted to hops being less than in 1856-57.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST CLASS German servant as housekeeper, cook and laundress; makes excellent bread and plain pastry; would not object to do housework; is fond of children; can give the very experienced girls with unexceptionable references from their last place; as cook and laundress, the other; &c.; certain she can cook, iron, launder, &c.; the other; as cook and general waitress; does all kinds of fine and fashionable clothes in the best style; any girls of excellent character and principles. Apply at No. 9 Tillary-st., near Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO GERMAN GIRLS, as chambermaid and waitress, and as cook and laundress; are good seamstresses; are good and respectable. Ladies in want of domestics would benefit themselves by calling at the Institute at No. 26 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn. We have had some of them, and we know their worth, and we hope our exertions to obtain those with reliable references will be remembered by the numbers of our present distinguished patronages. N. B.—Girls with references of over 1 year registered free of charge.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS IN good families, each one who does most of the work; one is a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands and prefers the care of children; the other as chambermaid and waiter; the latter can do plain sewing, or knows nothing; the former can take charge of a house. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL to do housework in City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a very good nurse of young children. Also, by a Protestant girl, as housework, or could take a place in a nursery; will go to the country. Apply this day or Monday, at No. 211 Bowery; highly satisfactory.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and has good City reference; also, as chambermaid and waiter, as cook and to wash and iron, as laundress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; as laundress; and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress; as family seamstress; and to do general housework, by tidy, active girls. Call at No. 12 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as engineer; he is fully capable of his business, and would be faithful in any person who would require his service; has the best of reference from his last employer, where he has worked four years. Call at No. 253 West 17th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women as chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses and cooks. Also, by several very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION in a boarding school as instructress in the French and German languages and needle-work. Satisfactory references given. Address L. B., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—COPYING BY A LADY, AT HER residence; lawyers or others, wishing writing executed with neatness and dispatch, will apply at the cloth store No. 22 John-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, a baby to wet-nurse at her own house, who has just lost her own. Call at No. 125 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. To be seen all the week.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS.—AN INDEFATIGUE young man, who writes a good hand, and who has been in a law-office before, wants a similar situation. Address BETA, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, BOOKS TO WRITE UP and post by double entry, copying or wrapper writing. Apply to, or address E. D. B., No. 352 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED.—EMPLOYMENT AS COPYIST IS desired by a lady, who writes a neat and plain hand. Address M. E. L., office *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for 2 days. Inquire at No. 221 Varick-st., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER, CAPAble of taking charge of the mechanical department of a weekly Newspaper and Jobbing Office. Good reference required. Address M. S., care of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Nassau-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER AND A clerk for a hotel; 3 conductors, 6 brakemen, 2 expressmen, 3 porters, 1 book-keeper, 2 bar-keepers and 3 girls to travel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A COOK; PROTESTANT PREFERRED; one that understands her business, will assist in washing, and has good City recommendations, can apply at No. 48 West 35th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, IRONER AND WASHER. One that will make herself generally useful; German or English preferred. Inquire No. 298 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER TO go into the country, a German preferred; situation permanent. Inquire at No. 288 Pearl-st.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 29 Lamartine-place.—A suite of 5 rooms on the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished. Other spacious rooms on the 1st and 3d floors. Gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars *and stages with the business parts of the City.*

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND family, consisting of himself, wife, three children and servant, in a good family and genteel location, to commence on or before Oct. 1. Address, with particulars, T. Box No. 228 Post-Office, for one week.

BOARDING—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTed by a young lady, in a private family, or with a widow lady where no other boarders are kept; rate to exceed $24 per month. Address R. I. E., Broadway Post-office.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, in West 14th-st., will let, with board, the second or third story, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman and lady. Address Box No. 1,861 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS IN SUITE for single, on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or a party of gentlemen wishing permanent board. Apply at No. 99 Henry-st., between Pineapple and Clark sts., a few minutes' walk from Wall-st., or Fulton ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful localities in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying in Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st., opposite Carroll Park.

BOARDING.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GENtleman, a room, with breakfast and tea, located between 8th and 4th ave., and 4th and 34th sts., private family preferred. Address HENRY, Box No. 151 General Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A plain but private family for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location near railroad. Address W. J. B., care of Dr. OTTO ROTTON, corner Court and Livingston sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN OR near Willow-st., Brooklyn, a room and bedroom on second floor, with board for a gentleman and his wife. Address box No. 1516, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET TO FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. House contains gas, bath, water-closets, furnaces, and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 148 Madison-st., or to J. H. McMILLAN, room No. 5 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

NO. 12 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELEgantly furnished apartments to let for the Winter to a party of gentlemen, or a family, with private table. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS to be had at No. 226 Hicks-st., five minutes' walk from either Wall or South ferry.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Oliver-st.

LEFT HIS HOME SINCE SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, Sept. 12, 1857, ISAIAH H. HAZARD, a colored lad about 16 years of age, had on when leaving home, straw hat, with black band; dark drab pantaloons, blue stripe jacket, large boots; stripes eight inches apart on the sleeves and behind the right ear. Any information as regards his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed guardians.

ISAAC HARPER,
HARRIOT A. HARPER, No. 120 Clinton-place.

WM. DE LAMANG & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, 376 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of artistic ornamentation, including decorating, fresco, arabesque and house painting; also, gilding, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and persons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO wear any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 280 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Sept. 14. First night of
M. PROVASOLI.
First appearance in
Mlle. EUGENIE FREZZOLINI
in her second role.
Second appearance this season of
Mlle. FELICITA VESTVALI.
First appearance of
SIGNOR MAGGIERRI as Maurico, and of
SIGNOR VERRI as Count de Luna.
Conductor.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
Tickets for Amphitheatre.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and First Circle.....$1.
Second Circle.....Fifty cents extra.
Family Circle.....25 cents.
Private Boxes.....$8 to $20.
Tickets of Mr. Ullmann, at the Academy, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M. and the Vendors of Music generally; at 8 ING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and at WM. HALL & SONS', No. 546 Broadway. Tickets and seats to be had on the evening, at the door.

VERNON'S AND THALBERG'S
NIBLO'S SALOON, TUESDAY, Sept. 15,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
MADEMOISELLE CARGOLI
will make her first appearance.
Sig. GASSIER. Sig. ROCCO.
Mr. ANSCHUTZ and an Orchestra.
Overture.....Gudmann
Aria.....Bellini
The Prayer of Moses.....Rossini
Concerto in A.....Vieuxtemps
Aria (Vivaldi).....Sig. Gassier
Overture.....Mendelssohn
Il Lombardi.....Verdi
Aria (Lucia di Lammermoor).....Mlle. Cargoli
Grand Fantasia (Tremolo).....Vieuxtemps
Duet (Elisir d'Amore).....Mlle. Cargoli and Sig. Rocco
Reserved seats $1 50 and $1—to be had at C. SHERING'S, No. 385 Broadway, also HALL & SONS', No. 546 Broadway.
The sale of seats commences this morning, at the box Ticket Office, at 9 o'clock precisely.
Tickets and seats to be had at the door.
NEW GRAND CONCERT.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall.....Sole Lessee
(Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and the new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
F. R. Conway.....Stage Manager
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to begin with the first act at 7½.
The management have the pleasure to announce that they have secured an engagement with the celebrated comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS,
who will make his first appearance at the above popular Theatre on Monday, Sept. 14, in a new comedy, supported by an efficient and powerful Company.
MONDAY, Sept. 14, will be presented a new comedy, adapted by Mr. Charles Mathews, entitled
MARRIED FOR MONEY;
Mr. Mopus (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
Rob Roylands.....Mr. E. Eytinge
Sir Robert Mellowbogy.....Chippendale
Mrs. Mopus.....Mrs. Archibald
Matilda.....Mrs. Stoddart
Simpkins.....Mrs. J. Sloan
To be followed by the celebrated farce, written by Mr. C. Mathews, of
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
Capt. Patter (his original character).....Mr. Chas. Mathews
in which he will sing "When a Man Travels, or a Trip to Paris," "I once fell in Love," "Remembrances, or Things that were not," and characteristic Songs.
To conclude with the charming drama of the
MAID OF CROISSY, OR THERESA'S VOW,
with the following powerful distribution:
Baroness Amsterlitz.....Mr. James Browne
Walter Barrier.....Mr. John Sloan
Francis.....Mr. Bulton
Theresa, the Maid of Croissy.....Mrs. F. B. Conway
(Her first appearance in New-York since her return from the South and West.)
Nanette.....Mrs. John Sloan
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle.....Fifty Cents
Parquette.....Fifty Cents
Second Tier, or Family Circle.....Seventy-five Cents
Third Tier and Gallery.....Twenty-five Cents
Private Boxes.....Five and Six Dollars
Seats may be secured daily and in advance. No extra charge.
Treasurer.....Mr. F. Warren
Assistant Treasurer.....Mr. Tryon

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
Miss Laura Keene.....Sole Lessee and Directress
SECOND WEEK OF VICTIMS.
THIRD WEEK OF A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Such has been the success of these two admirable pieces that the management does not as yet feel justified in producing any
SUPERSEDING NOVELTY.
They will, therefore, be repeated every evening until further notice.
MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1857,
will be repeated Tom Taylor's new comedy of
VICTIMS.
Characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Burnett, Jefferson, Peters, Stoddart, &c., and Misses Keene, Wells, Charlotte Thompson, &c.
SELECTIONS OF CHOICEST MUSIC BY THE ORCHESTRA, under the experienced direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
At 10 o'clock precisely will be rehearsed
A CONJUGAL LESSON.
Characters by Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Children half price.
MONDAY, Sept. 14,
GRAND COMBINATION OF VALENT,
SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA and
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
on the same evening.
Signorina Rolla.....as.....Acalista
Antoine.....as the.....Clown
Jerome.....as.....Don Caramavar
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
ACALISTA.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels in Masulm.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The public are respectfully informed that on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
MISS MATILDA HERON
will appear as
CAMILLE,
the character in which she first won her coronet. To swell cast Mr. Southern has been expressly engaged by Miss Heron to fill the part of Armand, in which last season he earned so much applause; Mr. Whiting will sustain the character of *Monsieur Duval*; *Mr. Davenport* that of Gaston, in which he has no rival on the stage; Mr. Norton, DeVarville; Mrs. Vernon, Prudence; Mrs. Allen, Nichette, and the other parts by favorite artists.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12,
his theatre will be honored with the presence of those distinguished soldiers,
THE SCOTT LEGION, of Pennsylvania,
And the NEW-YORK MEXICAN VOLUNTEERS,
accompanied by
Gen. WARD B. BURNETT,
And two REGIMENTAL BANDS,
THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK,
And a host of other notabilities,
will also be present to witness
MISS MATILDA HERON'S
performance of
CAMILLE.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Second week of
MR. F. F. MURDOCH,
The distinguished tragedian and comedian, who will appear in his favorite character of
VAPID IN THE DRAMATIST.
MONDAY, Sept. 14.—The fine old English comedy of
THE DRAMATIST.
OR
CATCH HIM WHO CAN.
Characters by Messrs. Murdoch, Fisher, Mark Smith, Setchel, Mrs

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 14, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,— Price two cents.—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed at [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning very full details of the news from Utah. The Mormons are giving utterance to dire threatenings, drawn forth by the approach of the troops towards the Territory. BRIGHAM YOUNG has made two inflammatory speeches to the "Saints," declaring it to be the duty of the Mormons to resist the efforts put forth by the Government for their extermination; and stating, in emphatic terms, that a separation of "the kingdom" [illegible] is close at hand. [illegible] the act of Government, in [illegible] against Utah, is to be [illegible] BRIGHAM, moreover, asserts that, [illegible] Government send other officials to Utah of [illegible] as those who have heretofore [illegible], "they will require more than [illegible] soldiers to protect them from [illegible] fury." A significant article from the [illegible] News, evidently from the pen of BRIGHAM YOUNG, discusses the relations of Utah to the United States in all their bearings. We transfer it to our columns entire.

The Free-Soil Address of the People of Kansas to the People of the United States, issuing from the Grasshopper Falls Convention, is published in our columns this morning. It discusses the relations of the Free-State party to the other parties in Kansas, and concludes with an appeal to the people of Missouri. The address is understood to be the production of General LANE.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* is to leave for Liverpool on Wednesday, and the steamship *Ericsson* for Bremen and Southampton on the same day. The Collins steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool Sept. 2, and the *Central America*, with the California mails, are both due at this port.

We have received Bermudian papers of the 2d inst. No news of importance is reported. The country was rejoicing over the abundant rains that had fallen, reviving the drooping vegetation.

The "Scott Legion" are expected to arrive at the Battery about 3 o'clock this afternoon. They will be received by the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, the Veterans of 1812, and the Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, who will act as a general escort. The line will then form, and march up Broadway and through the Park, and from thence to Union-square, down Fourth-avenue and Bowery to Broome-street and the Mercer House, where a collation will be served.

The Commissioners of Quarantine who visited Albany last week by request of the Governor, returned on Saturday. Alderman BENSON having made a minority report adverse to the plans recommended by his associates, the State officers desired the presence of the Commissioners in order fully to compare views, and hear all the arguments pro and con, upon the vexed question of Quarantine removal. It is now reported that the State officers have advised the perfecting of the temporary accommodations at Seguine's Point, but that further movements should be suspended until a renewed attempt can be made to obtain of New-Jersey the cession of Sandy Hook; the State officers approve of what has thus far been accomplished, but advise, in view of the advanced season, and the probability that we shall escape any visitation of the yellow fever this year, that no further outlay be made towards a permanent location, until New-Jersey is once more appealed to for the Sandy-Hook site.

The inquest upon the body of Mrs. MULDER, whose death was alleged to have been caused by violence at the hands of her husband, was finished on Saturday. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by compression of the brain, the result of a fracture of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, but were unable to say from what cause this circumstance occurred. MULDER, the husband was held for trial.

A woman named FRANCES KEMBLE was locked up in the Thirteenth Ward Station-house on Saturday evening. She had not been long confined before she attempted suicide, by suspending herself by the neck with her shawl to the brace of her cell door. Her position was discovered in time to save her life. She stated she was very cruelly used by her husband, and did not wish to live.

JOHN DONOHUE and MICHAEL ANTHONY were locked up yesterday on a charge of drugging and robbing a sailor, named CHAS. MILLER of $23 50. They met MILLER in the street, made acquaintance with him, asked him to drink, and then took him up an alley way, where they committed the robbery.

A young man named DENIS SULLIVAN, *alias* "Scotchy," was committed for trial yesterday, charged with having, with several others, knocked down and robbed HIRAM PALMER, of No. 365 Water-street, as he was passing through that street early on Sunday morning.

There was quite a serious fight in the Sixth Ward last evening. It commenced in Canal-street, among a number of boys, but afterwards several men joined, and before quiet was restored a number were seriously injured. There were but three arrests made.

That "gold snuff-box" will be presented in the Park, in front of the City Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, by ANDREW JACKSON, JR., who arrived in this City on Saturday morning.

About $10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, in the dry-goods store of WILLIAMS & POWERS, No. 92 Chambers-street.

The Normal Schools in this City and in Brooklyn opened again on Saturday last.

JOHN W. LAWLER, charged with having embezzled the funds of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was discharged on Saturday, Judge RUSSELL deciding that there was not sufficient evidence to hold him.

In the Court of General Sessions, on Saturday, the argument to quash the indictments against the Sabbath Liquor sellers, was urged before Judge RUSSELL, by D. B. TAYLOR, T. E. TOMLINSON, and J. B. PHILLIPS. The District Attorney spoke at length in support of the law, and sustained the indictments. The Judge took the papers and promised to render an early decision.

The last report of the City Inspector exhibits nothing calling for special remark. There were 377 deaths in the City during the past week—four less than the number of the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 198 were of children under ten years of age. There were 79 deaths from consumption; 22 from inflammation of the lungs; 14 from inflammation of the brain; 8 from [illegible] fever; 10 from dropsy in the head; 8 from measles; 14 from croup; 34 from diarrhoea; 28 of dysentery; 7 of disease of the heart, and 10 from violent causes. The nativity table gives 242 natives of the United States, 74 of Ireland, 31 of Germany, 12 of England, and the balance of other foreign countries. The number of deaths for the corresponding week of last year was 508.

KERAN MCCORMICK, while working on Pier No. [illegible] North River, on Saturday, fell into the dock, and was drowned. He was a native of Ireland, and 24 years of age, unmarried, and resided in Washington-street.

JOHN MANNING, aged 38 years, one of the order-lies at Bellevue Hospital, was killed on Sunday morning by falling from the window of his bed-room, on the fourth floor, to the yard. He was intoxicated at the time.

Twenty-five female street-walkers were arrested on Saturday night in Broadway and the adjacent streets, and were brought yesterday before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for examination.

On Saturday night last the Eighth Ward Police made a "descent" upon a disorderly house at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, kept by one ALEXANDER HOAG, and arrested the proprietor and a number of females who lived there. HOAG was held to bail in the sum of $500.

MATTHEW BANNAN, who was arrested by the Twenty-first Ward Police, on Saturday night, on suspicion of having murdered his wife, was released yesterday by the Coroner, as a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. BANNAN showed that she had died of *Phthisis Pulmonalis*.

An Irish plasterer, named PATRICK TRAYNOR, residing at No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-street, is in custody for cruelly beating his wife, and causing the death of his child, only three months old. After beating his wife most brutally he hauled her down a flight of stairs, by which she was badly bruised, and the child—which she had in her arms—was killed.

A young Irish woman named CATHARINE CONNELL was burned to death on Saturday, at the residence of her employer, No. 66 East Thirty-fifth-street, in consequence of her clothes taking fire from a lamp, while she was in her room dressing.

GEORGE ACKERMAN, the Editor of a vile sheet entitled the *Venus' Miscellany* was tried at the Court of Special Sessions before Justice OSBORNE and CONNOLLY on Saturday, and fined $50. Judge OSBORNE stated that the culprit was given to understand by the District-Attorney, that in case he continued the publication, he (Mr. HALL) would go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted.—Previous to the trial, Mr. C. J. WARREN addressed a letter to Judge OSBORNE, urging him to make an example of ACKERMAN.

Municipalities Considered as the Bulwarks of Public Liberty.

The address of the Mayor and Common Council to the people of the State of New-York, in reference to the alleged oppression of the City by the Legislature, contains a large portion of the political capital with which the Wood Party in the Democracy proposes—to use an English electioneering phrase—"to go to the country." One of the points in that document in which his Honor dwells upon the superior virtue and enlightenment of the City population we commented upon at the time. Another, in which municipalities are held up to the public as the great bulwarks of our public liberties, is worthy of a more lengthy notice, because it contains sentiments shared by better and more intelligent people than either Mr. WOOD or his associates of the Common Council.

Attempts are every day made to show that our cities are on the same footing, and serve the same purpose, as the burghs of the Middle Ages in Europe—that they are the refuge of the oppressed, and nurseries of freedom and self-government, and that any interference with their ancient franchises is an outrage which it becomes the whole country to resent. This, or something like this, has been the stock in trade of three-fourths of the rabid orators in court and out of it, who have been for six months haranguing on the contest between the City and the Legislature. It sounds well, because it has a look of historical research about it, by which bar-rooms and primary meetings will be easily impressed; but, in point of fact it is pure and unmitigated clap-trap, has no foundation in fact, and still less in reason. No city in this State stands in any one particular in the same relation to the world without, as those of mediæval times. The first burghs were associations of serfs, flying from the yoke of the petty German tyrants between whom Europe was divided after the fall of the Roman Empire. They crowded together, because scattered over the country, their life and limbs and earnings were at the mercy of brutal and unscrupulous soldiers, who carried out with unrelenting rigor the terrible law of *væ victis*. They united simply for the sake of security. As individuals they were nothing; as bodies of men dwelling together, united in interest, in hates, and in likings, they were powerful enough to make terms with their conquerors. The first charters granted to municipalities were granted by kings, who wished to gain the support of the citizens in their conflicts with the nobility. All the great burghs, both of England and the Continent, rose into importance because, in the long conflict between the monarchs and the *noblesse*, both sides courted them and borrowed money from them. They flourished, not so much because there was anything in the air of cities favorable to freedom, but because in the cities alone were men secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their industry, and trained in the management of public affairs. They were oases in the midst of great wastes of lawless violence. The king was a robber, and the knight was a robber, but behind his stone-walls and portcullis the burgher slept secure. Just in proportion to the growth of civilization and the spread of security over the whole country did the cities decrease in importance. As soon as a man could work at his trade on a country road-side, or till his field in the full consciousness that his time was his own and his earnings were safe, it ceased to be of importance to be a burgher. The oases in Sahara are of great value to the caravans just now, but if by some revolution in climate Sahara became a well-watered plain, who would think of looking for the old springs and resting his camels under the old palm trees?

Now we should like to be informed in what way New-York of the present day is to be compared to mediæval London, or Toulouse, or Ghent. Where are the robber lords and tyrant kings who hold the country outside under their despot sway? What ruthless Baron in Westchester or Orange County is FERNANDO WOOD afraid of? What is there which he may not do at Fishkill or Sharon, with as much impunity as in the City Hall? What is there he may not say, or think with as much boldness on Long Island as in Broadway? We don't owe our origin as a municipality to feudal excesses and barbarism. We have not assembled for purposes of security, or of strength. We have neither to man our walls or keep watch and ward, nor await with the eagerness of jackals the squabbles of our imperious monarch with a rebel lord. We are all *roturiers*, it may be, but we have no *noblesse* to parley with and buy privileges from. We are an assemblage of country people come together for trading purposes, because this happens to be a good port and a central situation. All the advantages we enjoy in dwelling in a city are due to the fact that in the City great wealth and great intelligence are concentrated in a small space, because the perpetual collision of ideas breeds energy, and because the strain of competition gives birth to untiring activity. The assertion that any American is in any respect politically better off, a freer or better citizen, because he dwells in the town rather than in the country, is so transparent a piece of humbug, that all comment on it is superfluous. In point of fact, all allusions to mediæval municipalities tell against city charters instead of for them. In this age, and especially in this republic, the old relations of town and country are completely reversed. The reasons which prompted burghers to ask for charters in the Thirteenth Century, are precisely those which should impel the present citizens of New-York, to ask to have their Charter taken away. Security for life and property, and freedom of speech, were at that time only to be had in towns; now they are only to be had in the country. At that time, people left the rural districts to avoid being garroted and robbed; now they never revel in the luxury of conscious security until they are beyond the municipal boundary.

That centralization is bad we admit. We are anxious that every town and county should manage its own affairs, because we believe it to be necessary that the whole population should be constantly trained in the transaction of public business, and constantly stimulated to keep up an interest in it. But as long as the central Government is a direct delegation from the people, our liberties can run no such risks as those to which France and Germany have fallen victims. The people who create centralization can destroy it. They who place the power in Albany can take it away from Albany. The central power is the people, and nobody but the people.

But while acknowledging the principle that centralization is bad, and should be avoided, and that one of the best schools we can have for the training of wise statesmen and sensible and patriotic constituents, is to be found in local self-government, we must not forget that it has been the great glory and great safeguard of our race, that from the days of Magna Charta to those of American Independence, we have refrained from ever pushing a political principle to extremes. No one can read without mingled pride and pity, the regrets of such men as MONTALEMBERT and REMUSAT that Frenchmen have not learned from England this invaluable lesson. There is no rule which has no exceptions, and there is no principle which will bear indefinite expansion in the task of governing mankind. We are experimenting in politics more than any other people in the world. Who knows that we have not discovered that, in a Republic like our own, great cities are unable to govern themselves, and must be looked after by the people at large. The history of New-York for the last forty years goes far to furnish this curious solution of an important problem. Our cities unlike those of the Middle Ages, are becoming something like sores on the body politic. The work of cure may have to be done rather by attention to the general health of the patient than by local applications.

The Financial Panic.

Our report in another column of the condition of money affairs, at the close of the third week of the existing pressure, is not, in all respects, a satisfactory one, and yet, in the substantial evidences of increasing strength to the market, there is much to encourage the belief that the embarrassment must, or ought soon, to pass away. Our own money reporter, in connection with a neighboring journal, took account of the stock of specie in bank on Saturday last, by calling upon each bank personally, and found, in the aggregate, *thirteen* millions of dollars, as against *nine* millions the week the Ohio Trust failed, and put all Wall-street into commotion. This recovery of four millions dollars in a single fortnight ought surely to stay the disastrous course of curtailment which has been going on in the line of Bank discounts. At all events, the fact that four millions of dollars in hard cash have been drawn from the country to the City—two millions of it through the Sub-Treasury, for work and labor done for the Government—in so brief a time, and on an emergency of such sudden and wholly unexpected occurrence, speaks volumes for the financial strength of our happy and prosperous (in spite of this temporary panic) land. The movement has been accomplished without producing serious embarrassment in other quarters. The cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans have all promptly and largely remitted, and they have had no Bank suspensions or failures. It is believed that Specie will continue to flow to this City, as well from the interior, as from California. At the same time the export demand has not only been checked, but we are fast approaching the season of the year when our great agricultural products will render such demand unnecessary. The crops are not only superabundant, but our main export staple, Cotton, promises to bear the highest average price, through the early part of the shipping season, at all events, known for very many years past. The remnant of the old crop now being marketed in Liverpool, has attained the almost unprecedented figure of ninepence sterling, or eighteen cents federal money, for middling descriptions. Grain is also wanted in the same market, and orders are now here for Wheat and Indian Corn, at limits which could be easily met, if the ordinary money facilities for shipping the Grain were not virtually denied by the surrounding embarrassments.

Under all these circumstances, the question naturally occurs to the ordinary reader, *What is the further trouble* in the market for money, and in the restoration of the better time, so loudly demanded by every public as well as private consideration? The banks have all the specie they need, and more in near prospect from California. Why cramp their dealers any longer, forcing the strong men among the merchants to sacrifice their best means to keep themselves from growing weak, or being suspected, and driving to despair and failure the jobbers of moderate wealth, who have little else than their country collections and a fair name at bank to carry them through their Fall payments?

We hope, in a few days at most, to record a change which shall answer these inquiries satisfactorily. We are told that on Saturday, outside of Banks, there was an unaccountable feeling of discouragement pervading the business circles, while the Bank vaults are being rapidly replenished, and the professions of Bank liberality are all that can be reasonably asked. This sort of gloom must soon be dispelled, and we are quite sure that the money-lenders have now the ability, through a rational concert of action and a determination among themselves, to think better of mercantile credit, railway credit, and money values of every commendable class, to lend liberally, where lending will bring relief. It is not the particular province of the press to advise these gentlemen how they are to manage their own affairs; but the liberty of suggesting *where* they can be of service—and *why*, with all the material prosperity that surrounds and pervades the business of the country, they should be liberal, *and, above all, trustful*—must be pardoned in the existing state of untoward (and in good part uncalled for) embarrassment.

Another "Royal" Swindle.

We are sorry to see that our old friend, Monsieur JULLIEN, is in trouble again. He is the Orchestral Napoleon of the age, not merely in the grandeur of his ideas and magnificence of his undertaking, but in his reverses and calamities as well. He has had his Moscow and his Leipsic, and his Mont St. Jean; but we trust that he may yet escape his Waterloo and his St. Helena. Men call him a humbug, as they did BARNUM; but, like that superb showman, he is at least a harmless one. He has popularized music virtuously, and added to the innocent amusements of great numbers of people. And he has given them their penny's worth for their penny, and that is more than can be said of men (of greater pretensions (or admissions) in professional, in mercantile, and in public life. So we wish him well, and hope he may receive the reward of his labors in the life that now is. We would fain that he could ever shake his ambrosial curls and give the nod to orchestras, multitudinous and harmonious as the hosts of Heaven, that his lavender-kidded right hand should always wave the graceful *bâton*, rough with gold, and keep time to all eternity, and that the laced splendors of his shirt-front should heave only to the raptures of success swelling the broad expanse of his manly breast.

The Royal Surrey Gardens, lately supposed to be a most profitable adventure, are the cause of his present woe. This speculation, it seems, is another of the Joint-Stock man-traps which have been laid of late years to catch unwary capitalists in the British metropolis. The Tigg Montague generation were by no means all knocked on the head when Jonas Chuzzlewit did that justice to the Manager of the Anglo-Bengalee Disinterested Life and Loan Insurance Company. Even the Tipperary Bank and the Royal British have failed to open the eyes of the gudgeons tickled with the bait of ten per cent. For, in the slow land of our origin, they think no small beer of so pitiful a return as ten per cent., a sufficient answer to any lingering charge of American degeneracy from the present stock. It seems that some London citizen of credit and renown, whose name we have not yet succeeded in eliminating from the chaotic catalogue in the reports, had advanced something over £14,000 upon the land and buildings of the Royal Surrey Gardens, at that time called the Surrey Zoological Gardens. As the lease of the land had only about fourteen years to run, it was more than doubtful whether he could realize his advances upon the Gardens as they then stood. So he thought it best to divide the loss by a genearl average among the speculative community.

Accordingly a Joint-Stock Company was proposed, with a capital of £40,000, at £10 a share, and a deposit of £2. The smallness of the price of the shares tempted many small tradesmen to enter into the speculation, as well as to trust with their goods a concern that had such a flourishing appearance of success. The fish rose freely to the hook and bit eagerly. The stock to the extent of over £32,000 was taken up, an expensive building erected upon the grounds, which our readers will be pleased to hear secured the mortgage of the ingenious and enterprising projector of the scheme. A glorious inauguration was had, under the auspices and leading, if we are not mistaken, of the gallant leader JULLIEN himself. All went merry as a marriage bell. A Director or two slipped out of the back door of the Directors' room at this point, to be sure, but it excited no alarm. The accounts were cooked to a turn and set before the hungry shareholders in the most appetizing forms at the first half-yearly meeting. "Things were made as pleasant" as the pious Cameron of the Royal British Bank and of Exeter Hall could have desired had he had the making of them.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared, and the meeting assured that the liabilities of the Company were only for the current expenses. Hopes of even 15 per cent. were extended to make all concerned more comfortable. The only thing that looked at all like *fishes* was a resolution of indemnity in favor of the Directors. A few suspicious wretches demurred at this, but the great majority of the stockholders readily consented to add this supererogatory expression of their confidence in men who had such an account to give of their stewardship.

The Royal Surrey Gardens had all along experienced the well-known benefit of advertising, which cannot be too much exalted, in common with all other places of public diversion. But, one fine morning, the self-complacent shareholders discovered its advertisement in the wrong corner of the wrong newspaper. In other words, they discovered the name of their paradise of 10 per cent. among the bankrupts in the *Gazette*. Instead of a clear property, with no liabilities but the current expenses, there were debts to the amount of £11,000 over and above the mortgage so skillfully secured by the adroit mortgagee. A petition for the winding up of the concern was presented by the architect of the new building, who represented himself as not having received a penny for his services and advances. The petition was resisted by M. JULLIEN and a large body of shareholders on the ground of surprise and insufficient notice. The innuendo was that the petitioner was the agent of the Directory, who wished the matter to be done up in hugger-mugger and hustled out of sight. The shareholders declared that the Directors refused to let them have a sight of the books, so that they could not tell whether they had assets or not. This assertion of the Directorial dignity was in the highest degree creditable to these exemplary men and shows their eminent fitness for their office. We do not know that any English Directors in their studies for the construction and election of the rest of all evil, have ever resorted to the incomparable plan of Railway Directors in New-England, who set fire to their own office and made a burnt offering of the books of the Company, so as to put them effectually beyond the reach of evil eyes and evil tongues.

The Commissioner seemed to think it no more than reasonable that the shareholders should have an opportunity of knowing whether they were ruined or not before their effects were put into the hopper of the mill of Bankruptcy, to be ground between the upper and nether stones thereof, and he gave them the time they asked for. But we imagine that their investigations will result only in the gratification of a natural and laudable curiosity. The Directors seem to have taken excellent care of the receipts of the establishment which they had conveyed away every night, and were above meddling any of it away in the payment of their artists. Poor M. JULLIEN had worked for them a whole twelvemonth without even a Pisgah view of the first shilling of the promised salary, as he had paid £3,000 for shares and advanced money to artists and for needful fittings, so that he is out of pocket no less a sum than £6,000, on this account. Altogether it seems to be, on a much smaller scale, as impudent and villainous a swindle as the Royal British Bank itself. Of course, the indemnity voted to the Directors can be no protection to them if they knew, as they must have done, the falsity of the statements in the Report that procured it. If it can be proved that they pocketed the income of the Gardens, and that they obtained the subscriptions to the stock by the most flagrant false pretences, one would hope that they may yet be provided with employment for the public good on the public account. Be this as it may, we trust that the Titanic Conductor may recover from his losses and achieve an enormity of compensation corresponding to the monstrosity of his entertainments.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This popular establishment will open for the season to-night, and with an attraction that entitles it to be considered as an event of more than usual interest. We refer to the *début* of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, a gentleman who is deservedly esteemed as the best representative of light comedy on the stage. It is not necessary to enlarge on Mr. MATHEWS's claims to consideration, for they have been recognized so long, and his name has become so familiar to us as the representative of an important branch of art, that expectation takes the place of commendation. He will appear to-night in two pieces—"Married for Money," in which he plays *Mopus*, and "Patter vs. Clatter," in which he plays *Captain Patter*. In these pieces he will be properly supported by a company engaged for the purpose by Mr. F. R. CONWAY, the stage manager. The entertainments conclude with the drama of "The Maid of Croissey, or Theresa's Vow," in which Mr. JAMES BROWNE plays his famous character of *Sergeant Austerlitz*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The play of "Fiammina" has been withdrawn for the present, and gives place to the ever-popular "Camille," in which Miss HERON will repeat her great impersonation of the heroine. The caste is much stronger than it was last season, and the performance will be all that can be desired. Mr. SOTHERN has been engaged expressly for the purpose of supporting Miss HERON.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The old English comedy of "The Dramatist; or, Stop him who can," will be revived here to-night. Mr. MURDOCH, who sustains the principal character, made it one of his most successful parts in London. He is supported by the leading members of the stock company. After the comedy a farce called "A Fearful Murder Down Town."

LAURA KEENE'S.—The activity, skill and admirable taste displayed by the fair manageress of this establishment, are attended with their proper rewards. Large audiences assemble every night to witness the entertainments provided for them. During the present week the two latest novelties will be repeated—"Victims" and "A Conjugal Lesson." These pieces are played with unusual spirit, and are placed on the stage in a way which is not approached by any other theatre. Miss KEENE merits support, and we are glad that she is receiving it.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—There is a grand combination of talent at this delightful place of amusement to-night. Mlle. ROLLA and the RAVELS appear together in two of their best pieces—"Acalista," and the "Magic Trumpet." Previous to the ballet there will be the usual evolutions on the tight rope.

OLYMPIC, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—This small, but brilliant little establishment, receives its fair share of support, and is on the high road to popularity. The Company is really good, and the pieces played of the most mirthful character. To-night the comedy of "Delicate Ground," and the burlesque of the "Invisible Prince." In the latter Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Miss KATE SAXON, Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD, and Miss JULIA TURNBULL, are in the caste.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Masaniello," "Magic Hands," and "The Fast Young Men of New-York," are the attractive entertainments to-night.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night Verdi's opera of the "Trovatore" will be played. The *rôle* of *Leonora* is said to be one of Mlle. FREZZOLINI's best, and she will undoubtedly shine to advantage in it. Signorina VESTVALI is the *Azucena*—and one of the best we have ever had. Signor MACAFERRI, a new tenor, is the *Manrico*; and Signor VIETTI, a new baritone, is the *Count de Luna*. The popularity of the opera, and the novelty of the caste, will insure a crowded attendance.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS.—These preëminent artists give their first concert to-morrow evening at Niblo's Saloon, and will be supported (it is almost shameful to use the word) by Signor GASSIER, the new and extremely popular baritone from the Academy of Music, and Signor ROCCO—who will be remembered. In addition to this combination, a grand orchestra under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ has been engaged. When Mr. THALBERG gave his concerts last season we fancied that his managerial liberality was carried to an excess, but it dwindles into insignificance beside the unparalleled enterprise of the present season. Mr. VIEUXTEMPS or Mr. THALBERG is alone sufficient to attract an overflowing audience; coöperating in this way they will fairly electrify the town. The prices of admission are the same as last season.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE.—Miss. E. L. WILLIAMS, a vocalist of distinction, who rejoices in this appellation, makes her *début* to-night at Barnum's Museum, in an entertainment written expressly for her by Mr. SAMUEL LOVER, the celebrated composer of "Rory O'More," the "Low Backed Car," &c. Miss WILLIAMS sustains twelve different characters, and sings no fewer than seventeen songs in this entertainment.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL EMBEZZLEMENT—MR. LAWLER DISCHARGED.—On Saturday the final hearing on the *habeas corpus* granted in this case was had before Judge RUSSELL, at his office in Chambers-street. After the conclusion of the testimony Judge RUSSELL said Mr. HARRINGTON (counsel for prosecution) had not proved that Mr. LAWLER committed any crime, and he could not see how Mr. H. could even sustain an indictment. He had not made out a case here, and he, the Judge, could not do otherwise than discharge Mr. LAWLER.

Mr. GRAHAM stated that if Mr. LAWLER was wanted at any time, by sending word to the office of his associate counsel, Mr. H. SAGLA, it would be immediately attended to.

The Judge then directed the following order to be entered, after which the parties retired:

ORDER.—The witnesses in support of the two complaints made in the papers before Justice FLANDREAU having been examined before me after hearing counsel for the said JOHN M. LAWLER and for the prosecution, I do hereby direct the discharge of the said JOHN M. LAWLER from the imprisonment mentioned in his petition, on the ground that the charges against him have not been sustained before me.

A. D. RUSSELL, City Judge.

[illegible]

[illegible] Grand Irish Wake [illegible] — Notorious [illegible] for Lowering [illegible] couldn't Save him.

Presidential Developments—Position of the Banner-Men from New-York.

The Old Guard and War-Horse Rediviva.

Captain Rynders among the "Small"— [illegible] Rule of Three for [illegible].

SYRACUSE, Sept. 12, 1857.

Having been detained by an [illegible] citizen GEORGE E. BARRETT to go [illegible] Island, and luxuriate in the exciting sport of capturing voracious blue-fish through the exhilarating agency of speedily-polished [illegible] employment proving to our joint satisfaction that the most wide-awake habitués of Neptune's [illegible] are no less than the equally conscious but [illegible] denizens of the unfathomable political pool, [illegible] be caught by an adroit application of the principle "that anything may be done by hook or by crook, more especially by hook,"—your Bird was debarred the pleasure of witnessing the grand contest which took place in Syracuse on Thursday and Friday last. The Bird is [illegible] as to what might have been the [illegible] consequences had he ventured to appear there in person; for though salt is universally recommended for its preventive qualities, and although pickling in brine might be a very comfortable way of going down to posterity,—still the theory that Birds may be captured by a skillful application of salt to their posterior feathers has not entirely exploded, and there was salt enough round those diggings to besprinkle a million of such warblers as myself. Having secured, however, the introduction of our friend CONRAD SWACKHAMER among the Small-ites, (please don't print this "Small lights,") together with a variety of subtle agencies in all other directions,—we are now enabled—even better than had we been there—to present on the desk of our journalistic camera a true reflex of all the figures there flitting across our political horizon.

PHILOSOPHICAL PREFACE.

Observation may be considered as the scavenger of facts; while reflection is the analytical dissector which preserves all useful portions of the gathered materials, rejecting the mere garbage and excrement to be bolted "raw" by [illegible] with coarser appetite. The lengthy, confused and clamorous proceedings at Syracuse, [illegible] only one or two points of interest, not foreshadowed in our last [illegible] letter; and the secret history, of which the events there were but public echoes, will show that our prognostications were verified in all their essential particulars. History records no defeat more overwhelming, disastrous and contemptuous, than that given at Syracuse to our Municipal Catiline.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS BROUGHT OUT IN POLITICAL CHIAROSCURA.

But, before proceeding to show this, however, in order that the lights and shadows of our picture may be brought out with all the vividness of nature, it becomes our duty to depict upon our flowing canvas an amusing scene or two which occurred here at home amongst such of the Bowie and Whiskey-braves as were either overcome by terror in advance of the contest, or were not invited to go on with the principal performers and do the heavy business of pugilism between the acts. These victims of ghastly apprehension took refuge for the most part, during the pendency of the storm, at "Irish Tom's," and there consoled each other through the sustaining influences of hot-spiced rum and toddies, endeavoring with many a hiccuping hurrah to drive away the terror which had laid its cold hands on their hearts, and congratulating each other on the seeming postponement of instant death by shooting, though this postponement was only that more elaborate preparations might be made for the more ignominious punishment of hanging.

ASSEMBLAGE OF MOURNERS AT IRISH TOM'S.

This cast-off band of his Honor's [illegible] ble followers were assembled in Tom WHELAN's on last Thursday awaiting the lightning announcement of their immediate annihilation, and, like other drowning men, prepared to grasp at the smallest straw. The intelligence, therefore, that the Convention had decided, with the acquiescence of Mr. SICKLES, to leave the Tammany fight untouched, and to admit equal portions of the Hards and Small delegations, fell upon the despairing crew there collected with all the cheering influence of a short respite to the condemned—their hope being magnified by comparison with their past despair, and yielding the [illegible] to disinterested swindles.

WOE CHANGED TO JOY—GRAND IRISH WAKE IN AN IRISH W[illegible].

In the flux of this reaction [illegible] stood treat, and BILL POW[illegible] semblage by the announcement [illegible] dead. Thereupon all of them [illegible] marshalled at the counter and paid an alcoholic tribute to the supposed decease of your humble correspondent. Irish Tom declared that he had heard the cry of the Banshee, and hinted that the "only way to kape down the sperrit 'ud be to give it a reg'lar ould Irish wake, after the fashion of Ballybaddhareen." Dr. O'TOOLE, of the Bloody Twenty-second, having consented to act as proxy for the "corpse," he was accordingly laid out in an attitude not unusual to him, across two whiskey barrels; candles were lighted at his head and feet; Governor CORNERY declared himself ready, for any job "from washing the corpse to writing the epitaph;" Mr. MICHAEL TUOMY placed plates of salt and tobacco on the yet palpitating stomach, and then a grand chorus consisting of big MIKE CONOLLY, PADDY BURNS, FITZGIBBON, ANDIE SHERIDAN, BARNEY REILLY, DAN. O'LEARY and "Dirty-faced" JACK broke out into a Munster caoine, or *keen*, ending in the repeated howl, "Oh, wir-asthrue, Pililew, *thiny* did ye die!" The mourners then filled their pipes, and the whisky barrels under the "corp" being tapped, the crowd gathered lachrymosely around the recumbent O'TOOLE, and passed the night in recounting to each other the mortal wrongs which each had suffered at the hands of "the craythur that was stiff." The only hiatus in the circle was that of the uproarious "Glorious," whose absence was universally deplored, though each felt some compensation in the larger share of spirit left him. The ceremony concluded by a raffle for the big stove, in which ABE REED took chances for his Honor and won, with his Honor's customary success in his policy and dicing operations. Next Tuesday evening the article is to be heated red hot, and then carried off by FERNANDO.

FERNANDO'S ARRIVAL IN SYRACUSE.

Leaving the mourners to recover from their debauch, and the terrible awakening when they discover that your Bird, in his finest feather, and strongest voice, is more vigorous than ever, we shall proceed to a succinct narrative of the contest at Syracuse, and an exposition of the governing motives which produced the results made known. His Honor arrived at Syracuse on Wednesday, in advance of the delegates from the various parts of the State, and as each arrival was announced to him, and he became aware that the merits of the New-York controversy were thoroughly understood, and that defeat must be his portion, despairing anguish took possession of his

...very valorous ... and down to Thursday afternoon, when, as a means of dead certain retribution, it was thought best that the Convention should keep its hands off him, and leave his career to be terminated in our City by those most interested in that result—his Honor's terror was a melancholy sight for the philanthropist. He "entreated, begged, and implored" with all the earnestness of Glorious in his effort to induce [illegible] to pay the Lowber judgment, that the Convention would not enter upon the disputed question. At first no heed was paid to these cringing entreaties—a majority, in the proportion of sixty-five to thirty-six being prepared to admit exclusively the Delegates from the regular Cooper Committee, and to allow his Honor to make a timely return to the City of his destiny. More moderate, and perhaps wiser counsels, ultimately prevailed: it was considered that if the Convention should undertake to be his executioner, it would be giving an importance to the event which the occasion did not justify. It was determined, however, to appoint a Committee of Investigation, thus challenging him to present his claims for their decision. The Cooper Committee were ready with documents and papers to establish triumphantly the correctness of the positions laid down in our last letter; but FERNANDO could not be brought to trial, as he pleaded his old savior—the Statute of Limitations—with the new reading, "that this question could not be tried outside the limits of Manhattan." A consultation was thereupon held by DAN. E. SICKLES, JOHN COCHRANE, Capt. RYNDERS, PETER B. SWEENY, ANDRE FROMENT, WM. D. KENNEDY, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ISAAC BELL, Jun., DAN. E. DELAVAN, and others representing the Cooper Committee, and it was agreed that if JOHN KELLY, representing his Honor, should introduce a resolution, admitting, in effect, that an investigation of the disputed question would be the defeat of his Honor, and confessing FERNANDO'S dread of a Committee of inquiry upon the point of regularity, then that SICKLES would accept a proposition to divide the delegation, and save the Convention the necessity of ejecting his Honor, with his followers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COOPER TACTICS.

One controlling reason inducing the Cooper representatives to adopt this mode of treating WOOD, was to prevent the clap-trap demonstration prearranged by him to take place in the City of New-York in anticipation of an adverse decision, and thereby to create a false sympathy for the "persecutions" which he was prepared to lay at the door of the State Convention—the Cooper Committee deeming the admission of JOHN KELLY'S resolution as triumphantly vindicating the regularity for which they were there to contend. No arguments, or hypocritical dissimulations, can save his Honor from the inevitable consequences of JOHN KELLY'S admission; he dare not go before the Committee of Investigation; he dare not present his claims for scrutiny; he dare not meet the game which the facts made for the Cooper Committee, for he knew that the verdict would be unanimously against him. *The temper of the Convention* with reference to WOOD was abundantly shown by the nomination of Judge DENIO at the first ballot, and his Honor submitted to what is known among lawyers as a nonsuit, on which judgment has been entered against him in the minds of all impartial observers—the Cooper General Committee standing confessedly adjudged the only regular General Committee of the City of New-York—on which judgment the people are prepared to go to execution.

PRESIDENTIAL ASPECT OF THE CONTEST.

The active elements at work in connection with these Tammany troubles were of a character demanding a recorded history. WOOD had preceded the meeting of the Convention by a wail of lamentation through every corner of the State. By exciting the jealousies of old political opponents—by raising delusive hopes of State ascendency on the part of those interested in the advancement of certain Presidential aspirations, and by every influence of ambition, intrigue and [illegible], he managed to draw around him for the occasion a combination as various as the mosaic in the City Hall, and endeavored to make it appear that the Cooper Committee was a machinery designed for the destruction of the Presidential hopes of DAN. S. DICKINSON, and the furtherance of the re-election of JAMES BUCHANAN, or any other of the four nags trotted out by us in a former letter. The consequence was, that every Dickinsonian of any pretensions, big or little, was rallied on the field under the immediate lead of DICKINSON himself. This gentleman declared, during the sitting of the Convention, that this was the first time he had attended a State Convention in twenty-one years; and this fact may be looked upon as furnishing some evidence of the deep and abiding interest which Mr. D. and his followers took in the struggle. Here he was to be found supported in his war upon the Cooper Committee by Edwin Croswell, John C. Mather, Austin Birdsall, Elijah Ward, Rufus W. Peckham, Wright [illegible] of Binghamton, John S. Nafew, Thomas J. Barr, and all the old adherents heretofore rallied round the Dickinsonian banner; while every man from the Custom-House of New-York who could exercise any influence, headed by ERASTUS GLOVER, WM. H. MCINTYRE, STEPHEN D. DILLAYE (prominent there with "one of his privates")—all these were vigorously at work coöperating with WOOD to save him from the threatened immolation. But we beg leave to assure Mr. DICKINSON and his friends that he and they never labored under a greater delusion than in this respect; for some of his most ardent admirers and devoted followers are leading advocates of the Cooper Committee, and they sustain the Cooper organization because they honestly believe it to be the only true one, and that in doing so they simply perform a Democratic duty. These men viewed with regret so pure and exalted a statesman linking his fortunes, on any pretext, with those of FERNANDO WOOD; and better, far better, would it have been had he imitated CÆSAR'S virtue, and repelled the proffered crown, than to have taken the first step towards its acquisition under such degrading auspices.

THE BANNER-BEARERS FROM OUR CITY.

Under the Sickles arrangement for the division of the delegation, the following eight were chosen on behalf of the Cooper Committee: Daniel E. Sickles, Thomas Byrnes, Aleck Ward, Andre Froment, Daniel E. Delavan, Elijah F. Purdy, John Cochrane and John Kelly. Captain Rynders, Wm. D. Kennedy, Isaac Bell, Jr., Wm. Miner and James B. Sweeny, were originally selected amongst the eight, but declined to share their honors with the Small men. The Small eight consisted of FERNANDO WOOD and seven others of his own nomination, amongst whom we recognized SMITH ELY, Jr., an amateur politician, our old friend JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, looking as if a *barrel* of bad oysters were beneath his waistcoat, our ambitious, pushing, but not successful young friend HENRY MORANGE—whose efforts it pained us to see so misappreciated by the Convention, and we think the gentlemen from the rural districts might have employed themselves better than by kicking and stamping whenever our "pretty" friend attempted to deliver himself of one of his carefully-prepared verbal demonstrations. We noticed, also, our convivial comrade Brandy-sour BRISLEY, resplendent in blue coat and brass buttons, after the style of the late sage of Marshfield. MORGAN L. HARRIS was there, too, employed to spy out the private operations of the Cooper Chiefs for his Honor's edification; and we must confess he succeeded in harassing them considerably, for they could not indulge in any private consultation without his [illegible] countenance being presented, with the remark, "I've just dropped in—hope I don't intrude," and taking his seat with his big ear-flaps as open as those of an elephant. Captain RYNDERS was the evident hero amongst the provincials; and on Thursday (his birthday), was followed round wherever he went, by gaping and admiring crowds. The Savage Committee were represented by John Y. Savage, Jr., in person; James McMahon, Gershon Cohen, (who did not pay the "twenty-two shillings,") and Messieurs Robbins, Hoteling and Campbell. The People's delegates were led by Thomas J. Barr, Brigadier-General Creighton, Erastus W. Glover, Walter R. Jones, ("Cozen of Joseph Walker,") Walter Savage, Chris. Woodruff, John Whitmore, Pea-Green Molony, and Dr. Bradford, (THOMAS J. MUNDAY'S friend.) While the Independent People's Delegates were led by PATSY BURNS—slightly under the weather, complaining that "the whisky thad turned on him," assisted by Messrs. GENET, Sr. and Jr., DICK BUSTEED, and numerous others of the same kidney. Lastly came PURDY'S detachment of the "Folks' Delegates," headed by R. G. NELLIS, the fat old gentleman who got thirty votes for Alderman of the Twentieth, and fifteen other old buffers with splendidly developed corporations.

POSITION OF THE STATE LEADERS IN THE NEW-YORK QUESTION. A NEW SUM IN THE RULE OF THREE.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, DEAN RICHMOND, SIMEON B. JEWETT, WM. B. LUDLOW, PETER CAGGER and SAM FOWLER of the State leaders were at first in favor of referring the question from the City of New-York to the Committee of Investigation; and of having it definitely decided, deeming it of great importance to both State and city that the dispute should be put to rest, so as to prevent further difficulty in the future. They readily yielded, however, to the change of programme. One of these gentlemen remarked to Mr. WM. D. KENNEDY that "the democracy of the city wanted no assistance from the State to put WOOD down; that it would be giving him altogether to much importance; that if they had broken him down thus far in six months, it wouldn't require much ciphering to show how long it would take to wipe him out altogether. This," added the gentleman with a knowing smile, "is a sum in the rule of three so simple that even Irish TOM could work it out on his counter in the slops of a whisky skin."

THE OLD GUARD AND THE OLD WAR-HORSE.

Among the many gratifying events of the trip our friends made to Syracuse, were the glorious evidences of a restoration of the Old Guard to its pristine vigor, and grand martial bearing, rejuvenated, reinvigorated, and magnificently caparisoned, to take part in any future contest. Not Marshal NEY, at the head of NAPOLEON'S old moustached grenadiers, when resisting the shock of the Black Brunswickers and Inniskillings, at Waterloo, presented so martial and chivalric a bearing, as our respected comrade DAN. E. DELAVAN, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, representative man of the Old Guard aforesaid, assisted by Major CONNER, of the same corps, the hero of a hundred fights; but the exhibitions of these, even, were eclipsed by the surprising and splendid demonstrations of the Old War-Horse, without snaffle, curb, bit, halter, bridle, or rider, out-bucephalusing *Bucephalus* when ALEXANDER tried to hold him, as free as air, and as fresh as the sea—every wrinkle on his sides being a corrugation of vigorous and elastic muscles, and every mark on his teeth showing a year of strength passed in the service of his country. When he arrived on the ground Wednesday night, he showed some outward evidences of the chronic difficulties to which we referred on a former occasion; but when examined by our veteran turfsman, SIMEON B. JEWETT, that eminent political farrier declared that the former difficulties arose altogether from a temporary stoppage of the blow-pipes, producing a species of internal windiness and tendency to carbonic combustion. He recommended that our Steed should that evening take a carefully-prepared "Soft" mesh, and the next day have a course of regular "Hard" feed, under the supervision of ex-Senator THOS. J. BARR. The prescription worked to a charm, and our War-Horse turned out as bright as a new penny, and as vigorous as a four-year-old. It is suspected that "the difficulty in the blow-pipes" arose from some deleterious matter put into his drink by Sancho Panza SMALL, when riding him around our City, so much to the delight of our unterrified. The Old Guard have pledged themselves that this shall not be done again; and as the old War-Horse was timed on the Agricultural Course by ISAAC BELL, Jr., and proved that his paces were perfectly regular, and that he made his biggest strides without turning a hair, we may conclude that he is prepared in any future trial to far exceed the best achievements of his former days. We may add that, after the regimen, PURDY was examined by GERSH COHEN, who declared that he was without blemish, except a slight excoriation where STEPHEN P. RUSSELL had applied the singer. The grandest feats of the Old Guard and War-Horse were with reference to Mr. TUCKER'S nomination; and truly they did wonders to accomplish this result. As Lord FITZCLARENCE replied to Her English Majesty during the famous race at Cowes, when she asked which vessel was second to the yacht *America*, "Madam, there is no second,"—so might it be said of the Old Guard in their exertions for TUCKER; and, again, we may say of PURDY, that "high above the din of battle was heard the neigh of the Old War Horse, and the sounding reverberation of his kick. We heard our friend, Colonel SEYMOUR, express great regret that Colonel DUNLAP was not on the ground to participate in the glory of his comrades.

EXACT POSITION OF THE COOPER COMMITTEE.

The Cooper Committee, flushed with victory, stand in the front rank—the only regular Democratic organization of the City of New-York, admitted to be so by the joint action of JOHN KELLY and FERNANDO WOOD in refusing their gage of battle. The Wilson-Small body is in full retreat, degraded and disgraced by the desertion of its leaders, and will no doubt soon be shaken to pieces by the fever and ague which settled in its bones at Syracuse. Its master stands before the State and country an admitted Know-Nothing; he did not pretend to deny the charge to that effect made against him by DAN. E. SICKLES. EICKOFF, of the *Staats Zeitung*, who was present, declared in the Syracuse House that "under no circumstances could FERNANDO WOOD or any other Know-Nothing, receive the German vote," and the Irish hate a Know-Nothing as a certain old gentleman is supposed to dislike consecrated water. WOOD'S only hope of success, therefore, must be in receiving a nomination from the Know-Nothing lodges, which he has been secretly endeavoring to secure; but this force can never stand against the hosts of Democracy united under the regular organization. The Wilson-Small Committee consequently must find a lodge in the vast wilderness of Nativism, or come back within the pale of the Democratic Party and submit as good Democrats should to the customs and usages which prevail within the sacred precincts of St. Tammany. It is well known that one of our most popular, gifted, eloquent, pure and exalted Democrats is willing to accept a nomination from the regular Cooper Committee which will soon lay FERNANDO prostrate in the dust. Very obediently yours,

A BIRD IN THE BUSH.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Inspector TURNBULL of the Eighth Precinct, on Saturday night made a descent, with a party of police, upon the house of ALEXANDER HOSE, corner of Grand and Mercer streets, a resort of prostitutes, and arrested Hose and several females, who were taken before Justice FLANDREAU. Hose was held to bail in $500 to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the women were discharged. The arrests were made on a warrant issued on complaint being made by the District-Attorney, whom Inspector TURNBULL and others in the Ward, had notified of the character of the house.

LONG ISLAND.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE PATENT SAFE GAME.—Capt. COOMBS, of the Eighth Precinct Police, Brooklyn, on Friday night last arrested a man in his District, who gives his name as GEORGE ROSE, while in the act of fleecing an unsuspecting individual from California by means of the stale patent safe game. On Saturday Rose was taken before Justice CORNWELL, when the victim made the following

AFFIDAVIT.

Freeman F. Ricker, of San Francisco, Cal., deposes and says—That on the 11th of September, 1857, after dinner, while sitting in Lovejoy's Hotel, New-York, he got in company with a person named William H. Hill, as he said, who inquired where he was from; he informed him, and, after some conversation, was invited to accompany him to Brooklyn to buy some shoes, and, on arriving at Brooklyn, he was invited by said Hill to take the Greenwood cars and to accompany him to a shoe factory in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Seventeenth-street; and, while proceeding to search for said factory, he was met by a person named George Rose, who fell in with them, and while walking along they came in the vicinity of some bushes where the party stopped, and the said Rose exhibited to said Hill an ivory ball, and retired a short distance, and on examining the ball said Hill detected a small hole in the ball, and on opening the same took out a small piece of paper, and on the return of said Rose, he, said Hill, offered to bet $5 that there was no paper in the ball; said Rose declined to bet, on account of the small amount, but offered to bet $100, when said Hill said he had but $50 and a check for $1,500, and indorsed by Wm. H. Hill; said Hill then asked deponent if he had any money about him; deponent said he had very little; said Hill offered to give him said check for the security for $50, which deponent gave him and received the check. Deponent further says, that he believes that he took said money from deponent with intent to cheat and defraud him.

FREEMAN F. RICKER.

The following is a copy of the check referred to in the affidavit:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857.

No. 270. CHEMICAL BANK.

Pay to WILLIAM H. HILL or Bearer, One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

$1,500. MORTON, MUIRE & CO.

Indorsed. WILLIAM H. HILL. $1,500.

Justice CORNWELL said that he was determined that this offender should not escape punishment, and held him in the sum of $1,000 for examination this morning, and in default he was committed to Jail.

The complainant seemed disposed not to wait for the trial to come off, but the Judge told him that he must give bail to appear as a witness when wanted.

CRIME IN KINGS COUNTY.—List of prisoners confined in the Kings County Jail, awaiting trial, &c., on the 14th inst.:

Murder, 5; grand larceny, 15; rape, 1; forgery, 4; burglary, 3; receiving stolen goods, 1; attempt to kill, 2; infanticide, 1; attempt to poison, 1; embezzlement, 1; highway robbery, 1; attempt to pass counterfeit money, 1; causing death of wife by brutal treatment and neglect, 1; causing death by administering overdose of laudanum, 1; fraudulent representation, 1; petit larceny, 8; witness, 7; order of arrest, 1; default of bail, 1; assault and battery, 1—Total, 57.

AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been selected to represent Kings County in the American Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 15th instant:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	Charles W. Frazier,	A. S. Trundy,
	William Wallace O'Neil,	Jared A. Thompson.
2.	David K. Seaman,	
	Marcus D. Moore.	
3.	D. G. Middleton,	James H. Clayton.
	H. D. Peck,	Thomas A. Jerome.
4.	Dr. S. S. Guy,	Dr. Rowland.
	George Wood,	*James Mackey.*
5.	David S. Mills,	James W. Flynn.
	Roswell Graves,	James R. Burton.
6.	Charles C. Egan,	Stephen O. Jennings.
	Wm. H. Hickcox,	
7.	D. L. Northrup,	R. J. Wildes.
	Edward T. Wood,	Wm. H. McDonald.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A boy, 3½ years old, named JOHN CAIN, of No. 129 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn, was so severely burnt yesterday by steam that his life is despaired of. Near his home an escape leads into the street gutter from a steam-engine used in a cordage factory, and while the steam was escaping from this pipe Saturday night he fell into it. His face and hands were badly burned, and he is also injured internally. The Police of the Second District took him to the Hospital.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

NOTICE.—The General Term will be opened on Monday, (this day,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The motion days will be the first Monday, first Thursday, and the second Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

THE THOMPSON ARRESTS.

Morse Burtis vs. John Thompson.—This case which has before been noticed in the TIMES, is brought on an indebtedness of the defendant; and an attachment granted. The defendant obtained an order to show cause why the attachment should not be vacated. The motion was argued at some length, and on Saturday his Honor discharged the attachment, on the ground that the defendant had assigned all his property to Platt Adams.

Bussing et al. vs. Thompson.—The defendant on Saturday obtained an order to show cause why the order of arrest granted in this case should not be vacated.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS' MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENTS AGAINST THEM.

On Saturday, Mr. Daniel B. Taylor, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, and Jonas B. Phillips and Theodore E. Tomlinson, his associates, appeared in Court to argue before Judge RUSSELL in favor of quashing the indictments against sundry violators of the new Excise Law. The District-Attorney was present to sustain the indictments.

Mr. Taylor, in opening the matter, said that he had thoroughly examined the statutes which bore upon the indictments, and thought that after the presentation of the argument for the defendants the Court would soon come to a conclusion to quash those indictments. He apprehended that if an intelligent community had read the excise law and then read the indictment, they would be struck with surprise that such a bill could have been found by any Grand Jury. It was admitted that this indictment was predicated upon the 21st section of the excise law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and although the learned District-Attorney who framed it, possessed very great and acknowledged ability in criminal practice, yet it was a matter of wonder that he could have asked for an indictment of the character now presented in this Court. This was the first act that had ever been passed in this State making the sale of intoxicating liquors a misdemeanor. It seemed that the history of legislation upon this subject had been of that character that would naturally arouse a close investigation into any act that might be passed upon this subject, for it was but two years since this community was aroused to a point almost unparalleled in the history of jurisprudence by the passage of an act which was declared by the Court of Appeals to be unconstitutional. It was well known that that decision met with the approbation of all who were affected by it in this State, and with the general approval of an intelligent public. The District-Attorney had wantonly violated the feelings of 10,000 reputable citizens, who were engaged in the Liquor traffic, by indicting 300 of their number. He did not believe that the District-Attorney was sincere in his opinion that the law was a beneficial one. The indictments, he (Mr. Taylor) affirmed, were worthless, and should be discharged.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, in his speech, presented the following points for the consideration of the Court:

I. The indictment is framed under the 21st section of the act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

(A.) The 16th section prescribes and directs the mode of procedure for any violation of the provisions of the act, and abrogates, so far as the proceedings are concerned, the right of the Grand Jury *ex mero motu* to originate all indictment.

(B.) The selling of liquor on Sunday, or any other day, with or without license, was not an offence of common law. The statute is penal, and in derogation of the common law, and must be construed strictly.

(C.) If an offence not indictable at common law is prohibited by statute, and a particular method of proceeding is given by the statute, that method must be pursued, and it cannot be proceeded against by indictment unless in the manner prescribed. (Wharton's Am. Cr. L., p. 92, Journey vs. State, 1 Missouri R. 304. Com. vs. Howes, 15 Pickens R. 231.)

II. The act of 1855 gives the Court of Special Sessions of this City exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of misdemeanor. In the cases now under consideration it is conceded that there have been no arrests previous to indictment, and consequently no preliminary examinations—the defendants have not elected to be tried in the General Sessions, and this Court having no jurisdiction, the indictments for this reason should be quashed.

III. The indictment is void and defective on its face, for the following reasons:

(A.) It is not an indictable offence under the excise law of 1857, for any person not licensed to sell liquor on any day of the week. The 13th section of the act prescribes a penalty of $50 for each offense, to recover which, an action must be brought by the Commissioners of Excise.

(B.) The 21st section under which these indictments are framed, provides that "no inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, shall sell or give away any intoxicating wines or liquors on Sunday," &c.

The indictment is fatally defective. It contains no averment that the defendant is either an inn, tavern, or hotel-keeper, or a person licensed to sell intoxicating wines and liquors.

(C.) Where an offence is created by statute, the indictment must be drawn in reference to such statute; and where the words of the statute, as in this instance, are descriptive of the offence, the indictment should follow the language of the statute, and expressly charge the described offence on the defendant, or it will be defective. It is necessary that the defendant should be brought within all the material words of the statute; nothing can be taken by inference. (Wheaton's Am. Cr. L. 78, 79, 91, 93; State vs. Stanton, Iredell, 424; Respublica vs. Trier, 2 Yeates, 451; U. S. vs. Batchelder, 2 Gall, 437; State vs. Hickman, 3 Halstead, 299; Ruggles Shaw vs. Tobias, 2 Comstock, 191; State vs. Plunkett, 2 Stewart, 11; State vs. Raiford, 7 Peter, 191.)

For the above reasons, on principle and authority, the motion to quash should be granted.

Mr. Hall made a very effective speech in reply. The liquor law, he said, met with his hearty concurrence, as it did with that of every good citizen. The motion before the Court was to quash certain indictments charging the misdemeanor of selling liquor on Sunday.

The first objection assailed the right of the Grand Jury to originate an indictment, and second objection inculcated the idea that only persons licensed could offend, while those unlicensed could not offend. Now, objections so extraordinary demanded increased attention, because a Judge of that Court had just seemed to sanction them.

First, then,

Firstly—All motions to quash are addressed to the discretion of the Court, and in the language of Wharton's Am. Cr. Law 184: "the Court will not, however, quash an indictment except in a clear case." All authorities agree to this. The defects alleged must be very clear in the case at bar; and these are averred against a new statute never before brought to the notice of the Court. It is insisted that if the defects be curable, the Court will then overrule the motion.

Secondly—But the indictment is clearly good. The Court will not look behind the indictment (which is a record importing absolute verity on its face) to see what were the preliminary proceedings. (People vs. Hurbut, 4 Denio, 133.)

Thirdly—If the Court would go behind the indictment, it is submitted that the 20th section of the Excise law settles the validity of the indictment, if everything alleged concerning the want of preliminary action be correct. "It shall be the duty of Courts to instruct grand jurors to inquire into all offences against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders under this act." To present is "to indict" (Webster, definition No. 13.) It is the duty of Grand Juries to inquire into offences. To inquire is "to seek for truth or information by asking questions." (Webster.) The section clearly shows that the Grand Jury must originate. It would be their duty, without direction of the Legislature, to find indictments upon the preliminary arrests and examinations taken. The special section must have its special effect, as intended; but without this special section the Grand Jury could originate, by virtue of the general power bestowed by 2 R. S., 382: "Every Court of Sessions shall have power to inquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the country, of all crimes and misdemeanors committed or triable in such county."

Fourthly—Preliminary arrest and examination is a primary and concurrent remedy only. When officers make arrests, the proceeding is defined and the procession of formalities formed. What if no arrests are made, are the Grand Juries tied up? Can offenders by the mere inaction, or if you please, culpable neglect of policemen, *ipso facto* get out an injunction—the fashionable remedy—against the Grand Jury, and so give to liquor dealers and drinkers a saturnalia? and the bail which a magistrate must take is fixed at $100; but the Court, on an original indictment, can fix its own amount of bail.

Fifthly—The idea that by the Special Sessions act of 1855, all complaints for misdemeanors must be primarily adjudicated upon by a magistrate, is an extraordinary conception and an erroneous allegation, as Judge Russell has already charged to a Grand Jury. The meaning of that act is, that when a "complaint" (*i. e.*, affidavit of an offence in writing) is made, the party may (and must have the opportunity afforded him so to do) have an election of trial at Special Sessions. *But the power of the Grand Jury to originate* (not complaints but) indictments still remains under Revised Statutes quoted.

Sixthly—The 21st section forbids certain expressly enumerated persons from selling liquor on Sunday. As to them the mere prohibition, in connection with the general clause of the Revised Statutes, makes the misdemeanor. Then, as if to obviate any such petty quibble as is now set up, it proceeds sweepingly, viz.: "Whoever shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," &c. Now Webster defines "Whoever—Any person without distinction; any person whatever." Even if the objection was valid, and only innkeepers, &c., and persons licensed, could be offenders, this personal *status* is but matter for evidence on the trial, and not matter of necessary averment in the pleading. (Wharton's Am. C. Law, 128.) The prosecution ask this Court to set promptly in rebuking attempts by specious and *ci devant* ingenuities to override plain enactments of law. While it is true that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, it is none the less true that this construction must be sensible, and according to the ordinary rules of etymology. The Judge no more than the Jury should indulge in speculations. Laws are to be sustained, if possible. All Christian Judges have favored laws for the protecting *Dies Sabbati*. The rebuke by Sir Edward Coke (whom it is the fashion to decry, by omitting his virtues as Judge, to dwell upon his faults as a prosecutor,) to the flippant Shepard, who made an irreverent speech against a bill for the Better Keeping of the Sabbath, (1 Campbell's Ch. I s. 369,) is an historic gem. The earliest statutes of this State contain stringent Sunday laws, and so do the Revised Statutes now in force—laws which, equal in severity of prohibition, if not of remedy and punishment, those of the Blue laws. Of the severity we say nothing. *Ita lex scripta est.* But of this policy, we remark, ethical and economical. They operate to protect the Christian observer from the disturbances of the profane and vicious, and to provide for even barkeepers one day of rest in seven. (See 1 Revised Statutes, 676.) This uniform policy of the law dictated the present statute, under which this proceeding is instituted, and the statute answers this policy, and is constitutional and clear in enactment.

After a few remarks from Mr. Taylor, and a speech from Mr. Tomlinson, the Judge took the papers in the case, with a promise to give them his best consideration.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1 to 15, 1375.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Nos. 11, 37, 41 to 45, 39, 53, 46.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS.—These are of fire and acid proof stone-ware, and of thoroughly annealed glass, warranted to stand hot water. They are the best in the market, and the only ones to be entirely relied upon. For sale by E. P. TORREY, agent of manufacturers, No. 6 Platt-st., New-York.

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They're granting patents now-a-days
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For patent ventilating hats,
With junction stove-pipe movements;
For Bogus Babies (Oakey Hall
And Dr. Uhl have done it;)
And where the patent rage will end
Let them say who begun it!

Thus men get civic crowns and wreaths
For earning civic halters;
And bold pretensions ever wins,
While modest merit falters.
And thus the SMITHS—the BROTHERS SMITH,
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For their IMPROVED FALL STYLE OF CLOTHES
Have never got a patent.

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KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have, at great expense, completed and patented their ingenious apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment fully 35 per cent. less than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us, either in style or price.
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HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR AND WHISKERS in every conceivable style, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Infallible onguent for the growth of the hair, Fragrant Dentifrice.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world.
His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains, for cash. Eight years' lease of store for sale.

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The attention of gentlemen is particularly invited to our beautiful and very attractive Hat for Autumn.
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TOMATOES, GREEN CORN, PEACHES, OR ANY other fruit or vegetable may be preserved without sugar, by using Spratt's Patent Cans, which are acknowledged to be the only reliable self-sealing cans in market. Full directions for preserving accompanying the cans.
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Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to
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New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co., against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.
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PERSONS RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY, with sun-burnt hands, should procure a pair of India-rubber gloves at once. They bleach the hands snowy white, and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

MARRIED.

YELLOTT—CONOVER.—At Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 9, by Rev. Fenwick T. Williams, Mr. JOHN G. YELLOTT to Miss EMALINE, daughter of Aaron Conover, Esq.

DIED.

SHOTWELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 10, Mrs. MARY SHOTWELL, in the 90th year of her age, and a native of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. C. Magee, No. 91 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

RANDALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Mr. JOHN S. RANDALL, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 209 West 27th-st.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, ELLA, daughter of William C. and Catharine Marshall, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 59 3d-st., this day, Monday, at 2 P. M.

BRASSINGTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 13, WALTER, only child of John and Caroline Brassington, aged 1 year, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 321 8th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CORNER.—*In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12,* WILLIAM CORNER, *(of Inverness, Scotland,) in the 35th year of his age.*

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Sept. 14, at 1 o'clock, from No. 377 6th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at the pastoral residence of St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane-st. and City Hall place, Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, in the 33d year of his age, and the 4th of his sacred ministry.

His funeral obsequies will take place this day, Monday, Sept. 14, in the above church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of deceased, and the reverend clergy of New-York and neighboring dioceses, are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYNES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, Sept. 11, THOMAS HAYNES, formerly of New-York, aged 80 years, 1 month and 7 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. F. Hall, No. 3 Colonnade-row, Smith-st., Williamsburg. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12, in the 81st year of her age, CORNELIA BEACH, widow of the late Isaac Lawrence, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Beach.

Funeral services to take place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, at 12 M., to-morrow, Tuesday.

WELLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 12, RUTH, the wife of Samuel R. Welling, in her 23d year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14.

JOY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 13, CHARLES E. FIELD, infant son of Chas. H. and Jennie A. Joy, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Hicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

COCKS.—At Washington Heights, on Sunday morning, Sept. 13, of dropsy in the head, CHAS. WHITEHEAD, infant son of James and Hannah Cocks, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their house at Washington Heights, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock.

HAINES.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 11, JOHN JOHNSON HAINES, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Richard T. Haines, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Middle Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, corner 4th-st., without further notice.

VAN WYCK.—At East Fishkill, on Saturday, Sept. 12, Col. RICHARD C. VAN WYCK, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KING.—At Orient, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 3, SARAH KING, in the 89th year of her age, widow of Rufus King.

RICH PORCELAIN AND PLATED HARDWARE FOR BUILDING.
EXTRA HEAVY PLATED DOOR HINGES,
Handsomely decorated and richly plated Door Knobs, Bell Pulls, Bell Levers.
FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, brass and silver plated. Name and number Plates, plated Shutter-Knobs and Sash-Fastenings; Mouth-Pieces for Speaking-Tubes, &c.; and all description of Hardware for building purposes, on the most reasonable terms.
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A dark brown pony-built horse is supposed to have been stolen, perhaps near Newark, N. J. Inquire at No. 88 Franklin-st. G. J. WARREN, Property Clerk.

REMEMBER MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER!—Remember, if you put this plaster anywhere, no matter where, if pain is there, the plaster will stick there, till pain is not there. The plaster magnetizes the pain away, and *pain cannot exist where the plaster is applied*. Remember this, ye who have pain and aches, rheumatism, lameness, stiffness, weakness, nervousness, neuralgia, dyspepsia, or who are sick and suffering any way. Remember MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions. Each box will make 6 to 8 plasters, and any child can spread them. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st.
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ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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For the accommodation of the numerous customers of the Company in the Jobbing and Commission Business, a BRANCH OFFICE is permanently established at the IMPORTERS' and TRADERS' BANK, No. 285 Broadway, where entries on open policies and pass-books can be made from 9 to 3 o'clock.

MR. AND MME. CRUCY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 7.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. 10 and 12 Maiden-lane, and Nos. 17 and 19 Elizabeth-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS. FROM AUCTION.
[illegible] brown and black De Bege, 6¼ cents. [illegible] black and white Prints, 6¼ cents. [illegible] Scotch Ginghams, 6¼ cents. [illegible] Persian Cloths, 12 cents. [illegible] pieces still remain of De Laines, 6¼ cents. [illegible] yard wide, satin stripe Poplins, 2s. 6d. per yard—worth 50 cents. [illegible] handsome Fall Prints, 6¼ cents. The above are the balance of the Bankrupt Stock all to be closed out this week. Call early. ALEXANDER JUST, One price only. Nos. 31 and 33 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO STRANGERS. For the convenience of ladies having an opportunity of purchasing their Fall and Winter garments, BEFORE LEAVING THE CITY, the subscriber respectfully announces that he will make a preliminary opening this day, Sept. 14, upon which occasion he will exhibit all the newest importations in select moire antique and beaver cloths; among others a very beautiful style called the Basque Cloak. Also, the Bernous, or Arabian Cloak, forming into six different styles. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. [illegible] BROTHERS will open their new [illegible] the 14th, with an entirely new stock, [illegible] the large and choice assortment of [illegible] SILK ROBES A QUILLE, FLOWERED ROBES, [illegible] POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. [illegible] stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Ho[illegible] Stella Shawls, Plush Shawls, Chenille Shawls, &c. No. [illegible] No. 307 Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS. Our immense establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods. INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS of the newest designs received by every steamer. Exclusive styles of NEGLIGE, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS, in full assortment. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION. [illegible] dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per doz. [illegible] dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy boxes,) at [illegible] per dozen. Also, a large assortment of Bands, AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINO, Purchased at late Auction sales, And selling for 4s. per yard; worth 10s. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, CHENILLE ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR, COLORED STRAW GOODS, &c., which are offered for cash only by HOMER & KETCHUM, at No. 318 Broadway, cor. Pearl-st.

FALL CLOAKS AND MALTILLAS. GEORGE BRODIE, No. 300 Canal-st., (late No. 51,) [illegible] a full assortment of Cloaks, &c., imported, and of his own well-known make.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION. [illegible] French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $2, worth $7. [illegible] French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3. [illegible] French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS. We are just in receipt of An extensive and well-selected stock of The above goods, at extremely low prices. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

RICH BAYADERE STRIPED SILKS. For 6s. per yard, worth $1 50 per yard. Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SHAWLS! NEW SHAWLS!! Stella Shawls with rich Chenille Borders, A new and beautiful article. Price from $8 to $16. At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

THE BURNOUS, OR ARABIAN WRAPPER. A most beautiful garment in gray cloth, trimmed with Scotch plaid, and forming into 6 different shapes, decidedly the most graceful and stylish garment of the season, will be shown at No. 303 Canal-st., this day, Sept. 14. MOLYNEUX BELL.

THE BEAUHARNAIS. A beautiful sack, in black and gray beaver cloths, will be exhibited this day, Sept. 14, at No. 303 Canal-st. MOLYNEUX BELL.

JUST RECEIVED, From the celebrated house of Wm. Le Cann, in Paris, a case of elegant French Cloaks, which will be exhibited this day, Sept. 14. MOLYNEUX BELL, Late No. 303 Canal-st.

OPERA CLOAKS. This day, Sept. 14. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st.

NEW STYLE PLAIDS FOR THE FALL. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, Will open, this morning, One case poil de chevre plaids, At 3s. 6d. per yard.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION. Flounced Silk Robes at $20. Very cheap; just received, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS. EXPOSITION OF FRENCH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS, TRAVELING WRAPPERS, SPANISH CIRCULARS, As well as FASHIONS from the leading cities in Europe, viz.: PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, MOSCOW, and LONDON. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE Will open his new store, with a stock of CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, TALMAS AND TRAVELING WRAPPERS, On THURSDAY, Sept. 10, inst., With novelties that will far surpass anything ever seen in this country, as regards price, quality and finish, in the above-mentioned garments. WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Brandreth Building, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW SILKS! NEW SILKS! PLAIDED SILKS, At 75c. and $1, worth $1 and $1 25. High colored do. At $1, $1 12½ and $1 25. Black and colored ground Bayadere do. Plain white, Pink, blue and other colors do. Bonnet's 36-inch black silk, At $2, worth $2 50. Other widths equally cheap. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., ORRIN TAYLOR.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, Sept. 14, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS, SQUARE SHAWLS, AND SCARFS. Some of which are the finest EVER PRODUCED, And in all the various colors now worn.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer, on Monday, Sept. 14, AT RETAIL, SILKS, SILK ROBES, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c. Purchased at the recent Auction Sale. These goods are much under price. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

FALL EXPOSITION. Monday, Sept. 14, of VELVET, BAYADERE and PLAID RIBBONS, in new and magnificent designs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

OTTOMAN VELOUR ROBES A QUILLES, A NEW ARTICLE, [illegible] Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

100 FLOUNCED BLACK SILK ROBES, AT $20. Will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! In Wet Linens, Damasks, Towels, [illegible] Muslins, Blankets, [illegible] just received [illegible] for sale at wholesale and retail by W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK. In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains: 1,000 new style Broche Bordered Shawls, at three-and-a-half dollars. 1,500 very superior Gold-Bordered Shawls, at four-and-a-half dollars. 500 very beautiful new style for present Fall at eight dollars. 1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid, rich colored Stella Border, entirely new, at nine dollars. Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broche and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS. In order to close the business of the late firm of LANE & PORTER, the balance of the rich stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to them MUST BE CLOSED OUT IMMEDIATELY. That a speedy and complete clearance may be effected, the goods will be sold at extremely low prices. The stock is replete with rich and desirable goods for the coming season, consisting in part of Black Silks, Rich Plaid, Striped and Brocade do., Silk Robes, all-wool printed Cashmeres and De laines, Plaid and Bayadere Valencias, Merinoes, Stella Shawls, Long and Square Broche do. Rich Cloth and Velvet Cloaks. Also, a general assortment of housekeeping goods, laces and embroideries.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS. AND BLACK LYONS SILKS, Suited for cloaks and Dresses, Are now on sale at retail, By the piece or yard, AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES. The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS! No. 551 Broadway. GRAND OPENING OF FALL IMPORTATIONS! $200,000 worth of DRESS GOODS, suited to every stage of MOURNING, including some of the greatest bargains ever seen. Also, several NEW FABRICS, very desirable, indeed. This being the largest house of the kind in the United States, it possesses facilities and advantages unknown to small dealers. OBSERVE—W. JACKSON, New Mourning Store, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

FRENCH MERINOES. Plain Colored French Merinoes. Bright and Grave Colored Figured ditto, handsome styles. English ditto, All Colors and Prices. Plain Colored, all Wool M. de Laines, finest quality, 4-4. Variety of Dress Stuffs, Of Latest Designs and Choicest Colors. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. ORRIN TAYLOR.

REAL LACES! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall stock of REAL LACE VEILS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., &c. Their REAL POINT LACE SETS will be found well worth the attention of ladies. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS! ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will open, on Monday, Sept. 14, their Fall importation of CHENILLE PLUSH, ORIENTAL EMBROIDERED, THE NEW REVERSABLE, BROCHE and PLAID SHAWLS. DO. DO. FOR CHILDREN. Also, a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS, just received. CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS For City retail trade, Will be exhibited this week, Both imported And of the subscriber's own manufacture; Embroidered Velvet Cloaks, Plain Velvet Cloaks, Beaver Cloth Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, &c., &c., &c. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETINGS DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park. Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES From Paris, just received. COLLARS AND SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS AND CAPES. Also, Mourning Sets, quite new, infant's caps, insertions, edgings and bands. MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. 700 pairs of English Blankets, saved from the wreck of the *Clara Brookman*, just received from auction, at W. K. PEYTON'S Cheap Store, No. 264 Bowery.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS. DRESS TRIMMINGS AND HEAD-DRESS GOODS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON. The undersigned, having made extensive alterations in his store, would call the attention of buyers to a choice stock of Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Dress Trimmings, Head Dress and other goods connected with the trade. Milliners and dressmakers supplied at a liberal discount. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome.

MRS. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.—NO. 7 BOND-ST.—Our first opening of FALL MILLINERY will take place on Thursday, Sept. 17. A special exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week throughout the season. E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

B. LENZ, NO. 782 BROADWAY—NEAR Grace Church, having just returned from Paris and imported a rich stock of millinery, will open for Fall on the 17th of September.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AND JERSEY CITY, N. J.—A deposit of $1 will be received from subscribers daily, weekly or monthly, each of which will entitle the depositor to a chance for 50 premiums in farms and building lots in the city and vicinity of Potomac, one of the handsomest villages in the United States; only twelve miles from the city of Washington, D. C. The premiums are guaranteed to be worth from $100 to $5,000. Such depositors not fortunate enough to get premiums, will receive an entire lot for every $20 paid, and if dissatisfied with the same at that price, their money will be paid at a discount of a third and cash will be in every instance paid for the same. Also lots for sale at $6 per lot, satisfactory references given and circulars sent by addressing Mutual Loan Association, No. 50 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N.J. Agents wanted in all parts of America, to whom a liberal commission will be given.

TO SPECULATORS IN REAL ESTATE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A GREAT BARGAIN.—The advertiser, a resident of the South, now in the City, has twenty-five acres of choice garden land lying within two miles of Peck-slip ferry, and about ten rods outside of the city Corporation of Brooklyn. Three lines of omnibuses pass it constantly, and a projected continuation of one of the city railroads will pass directly in front of it. As a permanent investment, or to map out for immediate sale, this is an opportunity that seldom offers. Title perfect. Terms—Half cash; balance on bond and mortgage. Address for three days ASTOR HOUSE, Room No. 28.

A PHYSICIAN—MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF Paris, who has been physician to Mme. Rachelle traveling in Egypt, desires to have a partner speaking some French, and having some means for traveling in the southern part of America, to assist him in all operations, especially of the ears and eyes, and to share the profits. For particulars, apply to the drug store No. 57 4th-av., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER TROY, AS SHE now lies, at the foot of 10th-st., East River. She is 724 tons, 280 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold, with two Lighthall beam engines, 42-inch cylinder and 9-feet stroke. In fair order, and will require but little repairs for running. Inquire at No. 221 South-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—The entire stock of the crockery store No. 161 Chambers-st., selling off below cost, to close the business. Dealers, grocers, and families will find great inducements. The store to let, and fixtures for sale.

LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER LATELY admitted to the Bar wishes to obtain desk room in an office; would make arrangements to attend to the business of a law office; understands the practice thoroughly. Address with real name, for three days, ATTORNEY, this office.

RARE CHANCE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED MILLINERY business for sale, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 309 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, Free from Poison, for the destruction of Bedbugs and Roaches, Ants and Fleas, Moths and Mosquitoes, Flies and Plant Insects, Insects on Fowls and Animals. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice. Principal Depôt, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlers. Beware of counterfeits. E. LYON & CO.

HOTELS.

COOPER HOUSE. Reopened and neatly furnished. Rooms by the day or week, neatly furnished. Prices from $2 to $7 per week. Connected is a first-class restaurant. Apply at the Cooper House, No. 334 Broadway.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE $3 50 SHOES AND Gaiters, also the $5 50 and $4 Boots, at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st., near the Museum?

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON EASY TERMS, in the VIIIth Ward, No. 101 Varick-st., a three-story high basement house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, bath, gas, heaters, &c., and in first-rate repair, in a good neighborhood. Also, part of the furniture will be sold if required. Inquire on the premises from 11 till 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—ALL first-class, Nos. 3, 5, 9 and 13 Lafayette-av., between Flatbush and Fulton avs.; also, Nos. 174, 176 and 180 Canton-st., on and adjoining northwest corner of Hanson-place. These houses are substantially built, and the location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, owner No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; entire or each floor, and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 349 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor, from No. 48¾.

FOR SALE—OR THE LARGER PART TO LET—A first-class house, three-story and basement, 20 feet wide, 56 feet deep, lot over 100; 16 rooms; all the modern improvements; also place to keep fowls; location healthy, and one of the most desirable neighborhoods in the City, improving very fast. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. LANE, on the premises, 49th-st., south by east, third house from 6th-av. Cars and stages.

PRODUCTIVE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the best part of Brooklyn, E. D., will be exchanged for Bonds, secured, and stocks of the Illinois Central, La Crosse and Milwaukee, Michigan S. and N. Indiana Railroads, and Penn. Coal stock. Address W. at this Office, naming the stocks, bonds and their prices.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a section of one of the handsomest lots on that beautiful avenue near and north of Fulton-av. They will be divided if required, and the whole purchase money may remain on mortgage if improved. Abundance of fine fruit and shrubbery on them. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTH-AV. A VALUABLE property, consisting of 5 full lots, including a corner lot. Also, a plot of ground on 5th-av. Also a number of fine houses, in good locations. Also, houses to let. E. S. KINSHIMER, No. 339 4th-av., 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE VERY HANDSOME new four-story house No. 219 9th-st.; a first-class house in every respect, with fine yard and all the modern conveniences. Inquire at No. 217 9th-st., which house is also for sale, near 2d-av., or at 38 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house and lot, No. 220 Henry-st., finished in good style, with modern improvements. Lot 24x100. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE NEAT THREE-story brick store and dwelling-house, No. 163 Hammond-st., between West and Washington sts. The lot is 20x75 feet. For terms and further particulars, inquire of J. O. HALSTED, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house in 36th-st., near 5th-av., all the modern improvements; only $2,500 in cash. Inquire of CHAUNCY BARNARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 108 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, the upper part, with the basements of the premises Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., known as the Carlton House, and well adapted for a first class hotel, containing 112 large and airy rooms, with parlors, &c. For further particulars, apply at the office of J. W. & C. G. MITCHELL, No. 75 Nassau-st.

TO LET—CHEAP TILL 1ST MAY, THREE THREE-story brick houses in 33d-st., south side, between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 168, 170, and 172, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 170 for the keys. Also privilege to buy. Terms easy.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE or two gentlemen without board. Parties who can furnish good references may apply to EPH. WELLS, No. 335 Broadway, or to Mrs. TOMLINSON, No. 169 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—At No. 5 Albion-place, 4th-st., near 2d-av. This is a good opportunity to secure a first-class residence. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT—NO. 38 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR WILLIAMSBURG, by the 15th of October, a small cottage, in good order and convenient for a family of four; must be in a clean neighborhood, and if in Williamsburg within 10 minutes' walk of the Ferry, or if in Brooklyn not more than 20 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry. Address, with location and terms, L. JAMES, office of New-York Times.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES FOR HIMself, wife and child, a parlor and three bedrooms in a pleasant house on or near one of the parks; he will furnish his own rooms and board with the family or not, as may be desired. Address A. B., Box No. 2,773.

WANTED.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires house, with modern improvements, situated above 20th-st., and west of 4th-av., from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1858. Address, stating location and terms, A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,682 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—THE RESIdence of the late Mathew J. Meyers, in the healthy and flourishing city of Poughkeepsie. The premises, situated on Mansion and Hamilton sts., adjoining Mansion-park, consists of a spacious, well-constructed, and elegant dwelling-house, with all suitable and convenient outbuildings and appurtenances, and grounds containing between three and four acres, embracing a large and highly cultivated garden, (ornamental and vegetable,) an orchard of various kinds of fruit, with meadow and pasture land, through which runs the Fallkill Creek, an unfailing stream. Few situations can be found more tasteful, inviting or desirable.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM—ONE OF the very best on Long Island, within 15 miles of New-York, and half a mile of the railroad depôt at Brushville. It it is very pleasantly located on the Jericho plank-road, contains 115 acres of as good land as can be found on the Island, 107 acres under cultivation, and 8 acres covered with young locust. On said farm is a good dwelling-house, two barns, carriage-house, &c. Apply to T. M. SOTHER, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or JOHN ANGUS, Halsey Buildings, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FARM, SITUATED NINE MILES from Brooklyn, and half a mile from the village of Jamaica, L. I. It contains 50 acres, 40 of which are under a high state of cultivation, and 5 in woodland. Would be divided into two farms, if desired. For particulars, apply to SINCLAIRE & ROSE, No. 169 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR FORT DODGE, Iowa, and about 400 acres of choice land in the Desmoines Valley. The latter belongs to a gentleman now in this City, and must be sold before his return. Apply to D. W. HOLLY, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM OR COUNTRY-seat, situated at the East, in exchange for valuable unencumbered real estate at the West. Apply to the owner, at the office of GLENN PUTNAM, 33 Liberty-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. Classes will commence First Week in October, or immediately after Mr. DODWORTH'S return from Europe. Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils by which the exercise of Dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes, may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses in the present generation. They are sent to school, and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has so long been restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka Schottisch, and a few other dances, all this would be remedied, and they would at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner and in such dances, in addition to the fashionable ones, as would add grace to the figure, walk and every movement, then something would be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the *Minuet de la Cour*, and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and during his present tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, it will be his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing these desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to gain such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, in fact, have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., is now open, with every advantage for the education of youth. An able corps of ten experienced teachers are in attendance. Pupils are received of all ages and no labor is spared to prepare them thoroughly for college or mercantile life. Special attention is paid to composition and the modern languages. Reference is made to the Faculty of Columbia College and the University, Rev. Messrs. Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Marselus, and Lot Jones. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Knox, Hadfield, Alexander, and Phillips; Rev. C. G. Sommers, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Rev. C. K. Imbrie, Rev. John Lillie, Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer, Messrs. Park Benjamin, William M. Evarts, Horace Holden, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, John Oothout, &c. &c. If any further guarantee of care and thoroughness is desired, it will be found in numerous strong letters (to be seen at the school,) from parties well known in the community, whose sons have been educated at this establishment. Parents are invited to call and obtain circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

F. & W. W. REDFIELD'S (formerly BERNARD & REDFIELD'S) FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 126 Second-av., corner St. Mark's-place. The eleventh academic year of this institution will commence on Sept. 7. A Primary Department is in successful operation. Circulars may be obtained at the school, or of Messrs. H. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 529 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 15th-st. will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,057 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars may be obtained at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway; SEGEE'S, No. 838 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 262 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and thorough assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. R. BOYD, Principals. Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall-st., of E. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address the Principals. P. S.—Pupils provided with an escort to and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 136 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 14th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 809 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopens on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Reopens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 28th-st., fifth house west of 5th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 28th-st., or at Messrs. CARTERS' and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Day and Boarding School, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. Classical and commercial studies. English branches taught by two Englishmen. No extra charges for modern languages. Gymnasium attached. Reopened.

A CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School will be opened by JOHN GOSMAN, A. M., on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 60 West 33d-st. Pupils prepared for college or business. Instruction thorough and systematic. Circulars and full information at the rooms. References—Rev. Drs. McElroy, Phillips, Knox, Prof. Hackley and others.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN HAVING RESIGNED his Professorship in Williams College, will take into his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) six boys to instruct in studies preparatory to business or college. For information apply to Prof. J. J. OWEN, of Free Academy, or R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway.

MR. NEVIUS' PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., opened on Monday, Sept. 7. TERMS—In Principal Department, $240 per year, for ten months; in Primary Department, $120. Circulars can be had by calling at the School.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $120 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 18. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 38 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new systematic and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School, hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER, will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 136 4th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 122 West 23d-st.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English, and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d sts., will be re-opened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Aug. 20.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 39th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, near 21st-st. JOHN GRANT, M. A., Principal, reopens on Monday, Sept. 14. Able teachers will assist in the several departments. For circulars, &c., apply at the rooms as above.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I.—Will reopen Sept. 1. Circulars can be obtained of S. S. & WM. WOOD, Booksellers, No. 389 Broadway, or of MARY B. CHASE, Principal, Flushing, L. I. Refer to SAMUEL WILLETS, and JOSEPH WILLETS, New-York; ISAAC PECK, Flushing, L. I.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH'S SCHOOL for young ladies, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Newburgh. Terms $250 per annum for board and instruction. French is the language of the family.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 16 Tompkins-place. This institution is now open for the reception of pupils. For circulars or any particulars, apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 250 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISS SNOW'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school will be reopened Sept. 7, at No. 32 West 15th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 218 FOURTH-STREET, ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—(Entrance No. 136 Macdougal-st.) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals. Commences its Fifteenth School-Year on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

The Junior, Middle and Senior Departments occupy three stories of the building, erected and arranged by the Principals expressly for this Institution.

The rooms for recitation are large, pleasant and numerous.

Pupils to the number of two hundred are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their Course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college, amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Juvenile classes are under the special tuition and care of one of the Principals. The Bible is read daily at the opening of the school, and every possible means is employed for the cultivation of pure morals and gentlemanly manners. Any pupil addicted to profanity or other vicious practices is promptly dismissed.

[illegible] and the atmosphere of congregated masses unwholesome. It is the dictate of economy, no less than of morality, to select for the education of youth an efficient system of instruction, administered, as in this Institution, under an ample and able corps of Professors, with reference to the mental, moral and physical wants of the individual pupil.

Private families, well qualified for the care of youth, have been engaged to take such pupils from abroad as desire to enjoy the advantages of this Institution. One of the Teachers will board in each of the families referred to.

Personal interviews with the Principals, and catalogues containing terms, &c., may be had at the Rooms of the Institute.

For the information of parents who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of some of its present patrons are appended as reliable references:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.,	Mr. Benj. D. Brush,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Wm. F. Moller,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Mr. E. D. Lathrop,
Joseph Worster, M. D.,	Mr. L. Reddell,
J. C. Forrester, M. D.,	Mr. L. N. Fuller,
Alonzo S. Ball, M. D.,	Mr. Israel Minor,
Samuel Lawrence, M. D.,	Mr. S. Philbin,
William Power, M. D.,	Mr. H. J. Beeman,
Atwin Bogert, M. D.,	Mr. Courtlandt Palmer,
A. N. Guion, M. D.,	Mr. Rufus Sanger,
Dr. Maurice Lovell,	Mr. Amos Dwight,
Folkes J. Beck, Esq.,	Mr. A. Trowbridge,
William M. Allen, Esq.,	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend,
Daniel A. Baldwin, Esq.,	Mr. John Stagg,
Charles E. Kendrick, Esq.,	Mr. C. L. Norton,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. Charles Bliven,
Mr. John H. Abeel,	Mr. W. S. Bonsall,
Mr. H. H. Day,	Mr. Richard Burlew,
Mr. J. O. Fowler,	Mr. Josiah W. Baker,
Mr. F. L. Talcott,	Mr. Melancthon Burr,
Mr. Louis F. Hargous,	Mr. C. B. Cochran,
Mr. Jno. B. Hillyer,	Mr. Thomas J. Coleman,
Mr. T. Ketcham,	Mr. Henry Batley,
Mr. W. H. Livingston,	Mr. John M. Davies,
Mr. W. N. McIntire,	Mr. Geo. W. Brainerd,
Mr. David Belden,	Capt. E. Couillard.

And one hundred other well-known citizens whose names may be seen in the catalogue, all of whose sons have been pupils from one term to six years. The Principals are much encouraged from the fact that it is very unusual for a pupil who has commenced a course of study in this Institution to exchange it for any other.

An effectual method for the thorough acquisition of the English tongue and the eradication especially of all errors in spelling has been here successfully applied.

Parents are invited to visit this Institution.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The usual exercises of the Department of Science and Letters will be resumed on Wednesday, the 16th inst. Applications and examinations for admissions will be made on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the Council Rooms at 9½ A. M. Dr. Loomis is expected in the Baltic, and will enter upon his duties at the opening. He will bring with him a handsome addition to the apparatus for his department. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor, &c. University, Washington-square, Sept. 1, 1857.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.—The annual course of lectures in this institution commences on the first Wednesday in November (4th) and continues sixteen weeks. The dissecting-rooms will be opened on the second Wednesday in October. Clinical lectures at the Buffalo Hospital throughout the entire term, by Professors Hamilton and Flint. FEES—Including Matriculation and Hospital tickets, $75. Demonstrator's ticket, $5. Graduation fee, $20. For further information or circulars, address THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, Dean of the Faculty. BUFFALO, July, 1857.

FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 70 AND 72 ELIZABETH-ST.—Both Male and Female Departments are now in session. For admission apply to the principals, JOSIAH D. CHASE and PATIENCE SMITH, at the Institute, or the following Trustees: R. R. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st.; JACOB CAPRON, No. 1,024 Broadway; BENJ. HICKS, No. 137 East 14th-st.

MISS PRICHARD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28, at No. 133 4th-av., near 14th-st. The number of pupils is limited to 15, all being taught by Miss PRICHARD personally, without assistant teachers. Circulars may be obtained at No. 133 4th-av., and until Sept. 24, letters addressed to Miss PRICHARD, at Concord, Mass.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year. GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

GRAMERCY PARK INSTITUTE—NO. 2 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.)—The Misses BUCKNALL respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the eighteenth year of this Institution will commence on the 16th September.

WILLIAM MASON WILL RESUME HIS Piano-Forte teaching on Monday, Sept. 21. Application for a few advanced pupils may be addressed to the care of MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

PATTON'S INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION of boys will reopen on Monday, September 14, at No. 34 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON, CARTER and CROWEN, or at the school-rooms.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BROOKLYN, No. 126 Willow-st.—The Fall Term commences on Monday, Sept. 7. D. POMEROY, Principal.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE—No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., will open after the Summer vacation, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 9½ A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the usual branches, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. COMEGY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding-School for Young Ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young Ladies will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 18th-st., will commence its 12th year on Monday, Sept. 7. Circulars to be obtained at the Institute. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WHEATON INFORMS HER FRIENDS and the public that her boarding and day School No. 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, (No. 2 West 21st-st.,) will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

PARISIAN FRENCH, BY J. DE LAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 536 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY—NO. 38 EAST 35th-st.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MISS MARGARET ADRAIN'S BOARDING School for Young Ladies at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their school at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER School for Young Ladies at No. 24 East 23d-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REV. S. R. DAVIS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, Madison-av., corner 29th-st., will reopen Sept. 7. (Residence No. 67 Madison-av.)

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 67 Madison-av.

HUDSON SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys will reopen Sept. 2. Age of admission under 14 years. Circulars at this office, or of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, New-York.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 43 East 21st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NOS. 262 and 264 Madison-st., New-York.—The [illegible] academic year of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 14, 1857. The Trustees have the pleasure to announce that Mr. CHARLES H. GARDNER, late of the Claverack Institute, has been appointed Principal in the place of Rev. D. C. Van Norman, resigned. Some changes for the better classification of the pupils have been made, for which, and studies, tuition and the charges for tuition, reference may be had to the last annual circular, to be procured at the Institute; and any further information may be had of the undersigned, who compose the Board of Trustees. Pupils are [illegible] to and from the Institute at a small additional charge. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary. E. D. BROWN, Treasurer. Joseph Hoxie, D. R. Kester, [illegible]; Thompson Price, T. Williams, Jr., [illegible]; Jas. E. Holmes, John Gray, [illegible]; James Horn, [illegible].

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals. Application may be made at the Institution, during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained; as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. [illegible], 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residences at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 460 Broadway, [illegible] is permitted to refer, as to character and qualification, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; [illegible]; Mr. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 39 Clinton-place; [illegible] Broadway.

W. H. FERRISS, NO. 71 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., lately Classical and Mathematical Instructor in the School of Prof. DRISLER, of Columbia College, gives special attention to preparing young gentlemen for the Freshman Class of that Institution. Refers to Prof. DRISLER.

PRIVATE TUITION IN FRENCH.—Professor A. BASSET is about organizing his morning, afternoon and evening classes in French, at his residence, No. 60 7th-av., corner of 14th-st. He feels confident that after thirty years of experience, he can give full satisfaction to those pupils who are willing to patronize him.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., to prepare students practically for business. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York. A new term will commence this day and evening. Those [illegible] who enter this day will have the choice of seats and private lessons without extra charge.

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT'S School, No. 1,057 Broadway, commences its sixth year Sept. 1, 1857. The number of boys is limited to twenty-five. There is no gymnasium, and there are no hired teachers. Messrs. M. & V. alone instruct.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 206 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French School on Monday, Sept. 14.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MISS STARR WEATHER'S SCHOOL.—No. 51 Pike-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 14. Her circulars can be obtained at her house, also at the bookstores of Messrs. RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, [illegible].

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 559 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 50 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 257 4th-av., one door above 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. [illegible], No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. [illegible] place, two doors west from Washington-square, on [illegible] day, Sept. 7.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction in penmanship. Full success guaranteed [illegible]. O. E. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—In addition, Salt-water Bathing and horseback riding. A catalogue may be had of the Principal. Box, Boston, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East [illegible], between Madison and 5th avs.

MRS. DIETZ RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that her school will open on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 22 East 20th-st.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 1 Union-square, on Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MISS STONE'S SCHOOL—NO. 147 NINTH-ST., near Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. [illegible]

TEACHERS.

MISS E. NEYRAGUET, GRADUATE OF the University of France and Academy of [illegible], who has for several years taught successfully in some of the best schools in New-York, offers her services to schools and families in the City and vicinity, for the thorough teaching of the French language in all its branches. Apply at No. 1,038 Broadway, corner of 29th-st. [illegible] o'clock.

TUITION.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO HAS been educated in Paris and has much experience in teaching, wishes to find an engagement of three hours in a school, and desires, also, to devote the remainder of her time to the education of a limited number of young ladies at her own or the ladies' residence. English, French, music and drawing. The best references given. Address I. M., Box No. 183 Post-Office, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] Broadway, is a practical agency for supplying schools and academies with competent teachers, also, with pupils; teachers with desirable situations. Among many other advantages, we possess a personal acquaintance with many principals and schools in every part of the Union. For plan, terms, &c., see circular. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER, IN A district school near the village of Hackensack [illegible]. He must be thoroughly competent in the usual branches, and a good disciplinarian. Salary [illegible]. Apply, either personally or by letter, to Mr. [illegible] CHRISTIE, Old Hackensack, N. J., nine miles from Hoboken.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, Classics, French and Spanish, in a boarding school of 70 boys, in Baton Rouge, La. Session commences [illegible] 14, next. As the time is short, address, at [illegible], stating terms and inclosing certificates [illegible] MAGRUDER, Baton Rouge, La.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED TO teach music, French and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation as governess in a family, or as music teacher in a school. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,200 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO WISHES to spend the Winter at the South, and is well qualified to teach music, a situation in a family or [illegible]. Best of references. Address MUSIC, No. 23 A[illegible]

WANTED—A FRENCH LADY TO TEACH HER language, with drawing and painting, in a [illegible] Seminary a short distance from the City; to one [illegible] salary will be liberal. Address Box No. 303 P[illegible]

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF [illegible] ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 325 Canal-st., corner of [illegible]. Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

PRINTING BY STEAM. COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y. J. A. H. HASBROUCK, PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER. All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enables us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, Dentist, No. 561 Broadway, invites the public to call and examine. The teeth are ½ lighter than the porcelain, and can be inserted without extracting the roots, and prevent the nervous sensations [illegible].

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted [illegible] with perfect success. References given. [illegible], dentist, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHEAP SEWING MACHINES.—PRATT'S PATENT: price $12, $15 and $20; at No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. S. PRATT, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Joel Dunham, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION. —The Executor, Joel Dunham, will offer for sale the estate of the late Mulford Wilson, deceased, at public auction, on the premises, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, THURSDAY, Sept. 17, the following real estate, situated in the township of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, State of New-Jersey, consisting of the following lots, viz.: [illegible] JOEL DUNHAM, Piscataway-town, 3 miles from New-Brunswick, N. J.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that part of the well-known [illegible] For further particulars, apply to JOHN A. WALKER, Esq., Pittsfield, Mass.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE ON MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, of the estate of H. S. Mills, deceased. [illegible] For particulars, apply to JESSE C. SMITH, Referee, No. 44 Wall-st., or CHAS. R. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st., and for maps to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT CARVED rosewood and mahogany furniture, made by some of the most celebrated makers.—F. NASH, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling house No. 31 West [illegible]

H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, BRUSSELS CARPET, PLATED WARE, &c.—HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, [illegible]

Daniel S. Houghton, Auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st.

UNRESERVED AND GENUINE AUCTION sale of all the contents of the elegantly-furnished private residence No. 348 West 23d-st., near 9th-av., at 10½ A. M. TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Sept. 15. [illegible]

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] The sale will commence punctually at 10½ o'clock in dining-room, and the parlor furniture will be sold immediately after.

David Scott, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—D. SCOTT WILL SELL AT public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

John H. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, at the store of Marsh Brothers & Co., No. 59 Beekman-st., about 50 tons assorted spring steel, marked "Marsh, Brothers & Co. and James Marsh," damaged by Croton water. Terms, approved indorsed notes at 6 months.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 88 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, feather-beds, chairs, bureaus, sofas, tables, stoves, gas fixtures, &c.

SAME DAY—At 3 o'clock P. M., Tillary-st., corner Hudson-av., a small quantity of household furniture.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1857.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of ten dollars per share be and is hereby called on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 28th day of September next, at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the stock registered there; and at the office of Messrs. Rowand Benson & Co., London, on the stock registered in the London books.

Resolved, That the transfer books be, and they are hereby closed from this day, and be opened on the 1st of September next, and that no transfer of any shares be permitted, after that date, until the installment called therein be paid.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in announcing further assessment on the Capital Stock, deem it right to state that the call is made in preference to attempting to carry a floating debt in the present state of the money market. They take this occasion to assure the Stockholders that at no time since the organization of the Company has its prospects for traffic been better, or the land sales more satisfactory. The local management of the Company, in all departments of its business, is in efficient and honest hands; the payments for lands sold are prompt, and the operations of the Company since the annual report was published have only confirmed the confidence of the Directors in the value of the enterprise and its ultimate returns to the stockholders. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 5, 1857.—AT A meeting of the holders of the floating debt of the Great Western Railroad Company, (Illinois,) held at the office of the Company on the 1st inst., Messrs. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS and M. K. JESSUP were appointed a Committee to confer with a committee to be appointed on the part of the Bondholders, for the purpose of arriving at some plan to relieve the road from its embarrassments.

At a meeting of Bondholders, held this day, at which a large portion of the bonds were represented, a committee was appointed consisting of E. T. H. GIBSON, EDWARD BEMENT and J. N. A. GRISWOLD.

All holders of the First and Second Bonds of the Road, and all holders of the Floating Debt, are requested to send in their names, the number of bonds and amount of claims, to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 64 William-st., New-York, that all may be notified of the next meeting of Bondholders.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, MORRIS K. JESSUP, EDWARD BEMENT, E. T. H. GIBSON, J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Committee.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—THERE WILL BE sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 1857, at 12½ o'clock P. M., for cash, forty-five thousand dollars of Bonds of the State of Ohio, drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York and the principal redeemable at the pleasure of the State any time after the year 1865. These Stocks were deposited with the Treasurer of the State of Ohio for the purpose of securing the circulation of the City Bank of Cincinnati, and they are to be sold for the purpose of redeeming its circulation, under the provisions of the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other Banking Companies, passed Feb. 24, 1845.

A. P. STONE, Treasurer of the State of Ohio.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the transfer books of the Stock will be closed from the 12th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., until the morning of the 29th of September, at 10 o'clock, preparatory to an election of Directors.

GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 5 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upward. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 463 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. B. WARING, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

I. T. SMITH, Sec.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$3,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,455,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.

GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 10 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 2 steam printing-presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to C. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 60 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, ONE-HORSE power, in perfect order, by DAVID WOOD, No. 232 Pearl-st.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York, up-stairs.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5:15 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 18th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th-av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter.

WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT HOUSE, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Tax Books will be delivered into my hands ready for payment on the 7th of September. I beg leave at the same time to impress upon the minds of tax-payers my firm determination to adhere to the established rules of my office in not receiving envelopes containing checks or moneys for the payment of taxes.

Office hours from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M.
No moneys received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following, five per cent. is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter, an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849.

All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next.

R. C. HANCE, Register.

ALLEN AGRICULTURAL GUARD—4TH annual target excursion; contended for 35 prizes, at Col. Leslie's, Harlem; fine day's sport and kind treatment; came home all right; 66 muskets.

Captain PETRIE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—MR. W. S. ROWLAND *having contracted debts in our name, we caution the* public against him, as he has not been in our employ since July 1. SWETLAND, PRATT & CO., *Chicago, Illinois.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of this City, with magnificent pearl keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years from June last. Cost $650; price $350—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case and rich stool, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 330, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

PIANO-FORTES.—V. F. HARRISON, HAVING removed his warerooms and manufactory to No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, offers a splendid assortment of Pianos, 7 and 7¼-octaves, with all the modern improvements, at the lowest manufacturer's prices. Pianos to let.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 298 Bowery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of LUTHER MOREY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the late firm will be settled by LUTHER MOREY, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

LUTHER MOREY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1857. WILLIAM McGRATH.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, at his shop, No. 189 Wooster-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1857. LUTHER MOREY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting between the subscribers, under the firm of PETER ROBERTS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the debts due and to become due to the firm will be settled and collected by PETER ROBERTS alone, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

PETER ROBERTS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1857. H. T. CROSBY.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 ... 1857	Wednesday, June 24 ... 1857
Saturday, July 4 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 8 ... 1857
Saturday, July 18 ... 1857	Wednesday, July 22 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 ... 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 ... 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 ... 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 ... 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 ... 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 ... 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 ... 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 ... 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 ... 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 ... 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 ... 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23 ... 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin-Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked below. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Oct. 17.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—TO SAIL SEPT. 16. Price of passage: 1st cabin, $90; 2d, $57; steerage, $30. The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY ... Sept. 16	SATURDAY ... Oct. 17.
SATURDAY ... Nov. 14.	SATURDAY ... Dec. 12.

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 11¼ and 12 o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on 30th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.
KANGAROO LINE.
Packet for THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second-cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to
GOODERE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid and fast-going side-wheel steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, (no bills of lading signed after 3 o'clock the day of sailing,) and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway, corner of Morris-st. The splendid steamship MARION, WM. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 19. Notice—This line is composed of side-wheel steamships only. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Thos. Skinner, will leave for the above places on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North river. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail *line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c.* Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL.
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after Monday, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.
Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Sat'rd'y, Sept. 12, 11 A. M.	Sat'rd'y, Sept. 12, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 13, 10 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 13, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 7 A. M.	Wed'd'y, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.

KERR'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles for six cents. The Staten Island ferry-boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st., (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half-hour, until 8 P. M., landing at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN AND SHREWSBURY, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON, EACH WAY.—The swift steamboat MAZEPPA, Capt. CHAS. MONROE, leaves New-York, from Murray-st., daily at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, at 3 o'clock P. M. Fare 25 cents.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves
Harlem at 6, 8, 10¾ A. M., 2, 5¼ P. M.
Peck-slip at 7, 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6½ P. M.
Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer BROADWAY will leave the pier, foot of Jay-st., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

In this preparation, we have all the restorative properties of the root combined and concentrated in all their strength and efficacy; accordingly we find it resorted to in cases of scrofula, liver complaint, salt-rheum, dyspepsia and general debility with unprecedented success, as it speedily purifies the blood, restores to the stomach its tone and imbues with healthful impulses the entire organization. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU !!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures disease of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, insanity, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARNOCHAN and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 81 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretences of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND *is the ne plus ultra* of venereal medicines, and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. W. offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety, and cheapness. Those who doubt, he will cure without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel "that Richard is himself again." Price $1. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only *thing on earth* that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating *Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.*

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, *may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature.* Twenty-six years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. *The victims of misplaced confidence,* who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

ANY PERSON WHO WANTS TO GET A choice receipt for making any compound used in the arts, manufactures, professions, trades, in medicine, pharmacy, domestic economy, or for the toilet, can be supplied by inclosing $1 to CHEMIST, Box No. 188 Post-Office, Brooklyn, N. Y. The advertiser can select from upwards of 20,000 practical receipts, and has access to sources of information possessed by few.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES.—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent diseases promptly cured. No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER DISPENSARY.—OLD DR. CORBITT is consulted privately at No. 118 Charlton-st., opposite Pier No. 45 North River. He warrants a cure without mercury. A preventive always on hand. Recent cases cured in two or three days. Open from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.

TAKE DR. FINLEY'S PILLS FOR DIARRHŒA AND SICK HEADACHE. Sold at all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c.

Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $25 to $100.

Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches from $50 to $300.

We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement.

We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market.

We will case up Watches to suit customers.

Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE.

We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.
H. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

SILVER! PATENT LEVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—The subscriber has an invoice of silver English patent lever watches, which he is selling off at very low prices, every one being warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN.

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

COAL.

COAL.—ON HAND, AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes. Also, Black-heath and Tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean, and free from impurity, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 31st-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MARSHALL P. FRITH against CHARLES HILLMAN, WILLIAM E. MARTIN, Henry F. Martin, [illegible] To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 28, 1857.

C. J. & E. DeWITT, Att'ys for Plaintiff, No. 88 Nassau-street, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on [illegible] 1857. Yours, &c., C. J. & E. DeWITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au17-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF [illegible].—MOSES A. HOPPOCK, LINUS H. [illegible], ELMER H. GARBUTT, plaintiffs, against [illegible] JOHNSON and WILLIAM E. MUDGE, defendants. Summons for money.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiffs, which will be filed in the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office in Rochester, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for [illegible] and costs. [illegible] 1857.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Take Notice—The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Monroe, August 3, 1857.

au10-law6wM DANFORTH & TERRY.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD C. BULL against JOHN MINER and HANNAH, his wife, Rebecca McGee, John [illegible], [illegible] Adams and James McChesney, [illegible], F. Cromwell, Jonah Gray, Michael [illegible], George E. Fairchild.—Summons for [illegible]. To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1857.

BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

a14-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BEMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 55 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.

my23-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BEMAN E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, April 3, 1857.

FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW E. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.

je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN [illegible], late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, [illegible] deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK, Administrator with the will annexed.

je29-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER E. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. B. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857.

PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy[illegible]-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 263 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1857.

ap27-law6mM* GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857.

mh9-law6mM* ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission merchants, No. 18 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken, for furnishing, or for furnishing and laying about 30,000 feet of iron pipe, ranging in capacity from 4 to 16 inches in diameter, tested by a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, to be delivered in Hoboken without delay. Parties wishing to estimate will receive all necessary details by applying at the office of the Board, No. 72 Washington-st., Hoboken.

All estimates will be opened on the 15th September next. *The Commissioners reserve the right to refuse any* or all bids, if considered to their interest so to do.

All communications must be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners' Office, No. 72 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J."

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

In consequence of unavoidable delay, caused in making a map of the general distribution and specifications for the same, the Commissioners will postpone the opening of the bids for the above works until the 23d inst., in order to allow a reasonable time for all parties to present their bids.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.
CHARLES CLINTON.

$60,000.—HOBOKEN CITY WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken, N. J., until the 23d day of September next, at their office, No. 72 Washington-st., in said city, for the whole, or any part of the $60,000 Water Loan, of said city, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, entitled an act to authorize the Water Commissioners of the city of Hoboken to contract for and introduce water into said city, and to provide for the payment thereof; approved March 28, 1857. All proposals must state the time the same shall be taken for, (not to be less than ten nor more than twenty years,) interest not to exceed seven per cent. per annum, and to be payable on the 1st days of January and July, in each year. The scrip will be issued in $500 shares, and all the real estate and chattels in the said city are made liable for the principal and interest of the same.

Proposals to be addressed BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, office No. 72 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

EDMUND CHARLES, President.

CHARLES CLINTON, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 85,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Madison-st., in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the name of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1857.

WALTER ROCHE, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, THOMAS CLARKE, } Committee of Board of School Officers of VIIth Ward.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 464 Broadway, [illegible] J. R. FREDERICK.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment for the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

W. E. DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, [illegible]

[illegible] AFFAIRS.

[illegible] FREE-STATE MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] the Grasshopper Falls Convention.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

[illegible] of twenty were appointed at the Grasshopper Falls Convention, to prepare and publish an address to the people of the United States. It [illegible]. Although not yet submitted for the approval of the entire Committee, there is no doubt that it will be adopted without alteration, as given below. It is the joint production of General LANE and Mr. [illegible].

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The people of Kansas, at their recent Convention, [illegible] Grasshopper Falls, adopted a resolution to [illegible] the election for members of a Territorial Legislature and delegate to Congress, in October [illegible], and appointed the undersigned a Committee [illegible] the people at large with respect to this [illegible].

[illegible] a portion of the people [illegible] invaded our Territory, took possession [illegible] and established the oligarchy [illegible] to exercise the functions of [illegible] us. A short time after that [illegible] in convention at Big Springs to [illegible] they should pursue. [illegible] to resist the [illegible]; the other to avoid this [illegible] organization of a State Government [illegible] alternative was preferred, and the [illegible] adopted:

[illegible] the body of men who for the last two [illegible] for the people of our Territory [illegible] us as a foreign body, representing [illegible] who elected them, and not the [illegible]; that we repudiate their action as [illegible] consummation of an act of violence, usurpation [illegible] unparalleled in the history of our Union, [illegible] of men unfitted for the duties, and regardless of the responsibilities of Republicanism.

[illegible] That this Convention, in view of its repudiation of the so-called Legislative Assembly, respond most [illegible] to the call made by the People's Convention of [illegible], for a Delegate Convention of the people of [illegible] Territory, to be held at Topeka on the 19th inst., [illegible] the propriety of the formation of a State constitution, and such other matters as may legitimately [illegible].

[illegible] That setting aside all minor issues of partisan politics, it is incumbent upon us to proffer an organization calculated to recover our dearest rights, and into which Democrats and Whigs, native and naturalized citizens may freely enter without any sacrifice of their respective political creeds, but without forcing them as a test upon others; and that when we shall have achieved our [illegible] vindicated our right of self-government [illegible] independent State of the Union, when [illegible] may become vital as they are now dormant, [illegible] enough to divide our organization by these [illegible], the importance of which we fully recognize in their [illegible] sphere.

[illegible] well known that these resolutions passed at [illegible] Springs, September, 1855, have constituted the [illegible] of all subsequent political action of the people of Kansas. They there unequivocally disavowed the authority of the territorial Legislature, and have maintained that position ever since. They there committed themselves in favor of a State organization and have maintained that position ever since. [illegible] these two measures they have rested their [illegible] from the commencement of their struggle; [illegible] upon their ultimate success they still continue to [illegible]. In adopting this course of action the people of Kansas were not impelled by either a fanatical zeal or [illegible] inconsiderateness of purpose. They proceeded gravely and with deliberation to decide upon the ground they should occupy. It was said that they could not proceed to effect a State organization without authority previously given by act of Congress, or of a territorial Legislature. But they knew [illegible] such principle as this had ever been established. On the contrary, they knew that the instances in which States had been formed under acts of Congress were exceedingly few, and as [illegible] of the territorial Legislature, they knew that these had been ruled by the highest authority to be invalid and of no effect. It was also said that although the people had been prevented from electing their Legislature as the organic act of the Territory required, yet, while the Territorial Government remained technically intact, a State Government would be a rival, Revolutionary movement [illegible] the authority of the United States Government [illegible]. But the people knew that the Constitution of the United States contained no provision whatever for a Territorial Government anywhere; that the framers of that instrument did not contemplate the acquisition of new territory to the Union; that the Territorial Government was therefore the creation of a temporary necessity—a mere protectorate—of extra constitutional legislation—a thing incident to a transient sovereignty—and that when the State Government, the normal and recognized status of the community, came into existence, the Territorial Government expired with the necessity which created it. The people of Kansas knew that the Government of the United States itself had proceeded upon these principles in the admission of States into the Union; and had thus given them its highest sanction and rendered them authoritative. They, therefore, assumed this ground after duly weighing the objections urged to it with the most perfect assurance of its correctness as a matter of law and established Governmental policy.

The opposition made by the Administration at Washington, and its party throughout the country, to this course of the people of Kansas, has not, in the slightest degree, weakened their confidence in it, or lessened their determination to adhere to it to the end. They are satisfied that its propriety would never have been called in question as a matter of serious argument, had not the Federal Administration sought by so doing, to serve a special purpose in behalf of Slavery. So confident are our people in the stand they have thus taken, that they would be perfectly willing to permit their State Government to proceed to the regular performance of its functions, without any regard to the Territorial Government, were it not for a settled wish on their part, to do nothing which may subject them to the charge of ultra views, or a desire to incur violence, even in the assertion of their rights. They have preferred to turn aside for the time being from their State organization, and to make an effort to secure, through the Territorial ballot-boxes, peaceful possession of the Territorial Government; and to this end they have determined to try their chances in the October election.

We acknowledge that our chief incentive to the adoption of this measure, was the urgent appeals made in favor of it by many of those who stood by us in the Free States in all our past struggles. *But we frankly avow ourselves not sanguine of success.* It is true that Mr. WALKER, our Federal Governor, has declared that he will afford us, to the best of his ability, a full and fair election before impartial judges; but, with our past experience, we find it difficult to indulge in any hope of justice from the agents of the Federal Administration. By the law of the election all but those who have resided six months or more in the territory are excluded from the polls. The system of districting and apportionment for members of the Legislature shows an unquestionable determination to introduce voters from abroad. Sixteen counties, strongly Free State, containing nearly one-half the entire population of the territory are not allowed a single representative in either branch. Of the thirteen members of the Council all but three, and of the thirty-nine members of the House of Representatives all but [illegible] are to be elected in districts bordering on the Missouri line. Topeka is connected with Fort Scott [illegible] Lawrence is attached to the Shawnee Mission adjoining Westport. The Lawrence district is also made to embrace an indefinite extent of country, having no geographical connection whatever with it, away up in the region of the Rocky Mountains, occupied only by a Indian trading post, here and there, at which fictitious precincts may be made, and from which fictitious returns may be sent in, at any time after the election, to overcome the Free State vote. Besides these things, our enemies have complete possession of all the machinery of the election. Establishing the place for voting, appointing the judges, canvassing the returns, declaring the result of the election, and all other matters of detail, are in the hands of the County Commissioners, who were themselves elected by fraud and violence from Missouri.

Mr. ABELL, partner of STRINGFELLOW, says that "Kansas must not be given up, and Gen. ATCHISON sounds the note of renewed preparation to South Carolina, and declares that "with one more effort the work is done." With the Administration against us, with [illegible] virtually disfranchised, with an election law framed expressly to keep the newly-arrived emigrants from the polls, with the hellish system of districting and apportioning staring us in the face, with most of the officers of the election, Border-Ruffians of the deepest dye, with the Slave Party in Missouri boldly avowing through Gen. ATCHISON their determination to invade us, with only the *already half violated promise of Gov. Walker* to rely on, we do not feel at liberty to cherish any very lively expectations of a favorable result. But we yield to the solicitation of our friends. We wish justice and freedom, but we will do our best to secure them without imperiling the public peace. We have fearful odds against us; we must try to overcome them. But should we be overwhelmed, will the Federal Government still regard with disfavor our application for admission as a State into the Union? In [illegible], will not all good men sustain us in giving [illegible] to our State Government at all hazards? At [illegible] this may be regarded as the only attempt [illegible] be made to adjust our great difficulty [illegible] the Territorial Government. What may be [illegible], however, it is not our province to de[illegible].

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSOURI.

[illegible] the Committee desire to [illegible] for the special consideration of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] chusetts and other Free States were importing voters into Kansas [illegible]. That we are friendly towards the people of Massachusetts and other Free States is not surprising. By their munificence we were furnished arms to defend our homes from plunder and destruction. When the Missouri river and markets upon our border were closed against us, the poor of Kansas were clothed and fed by their liberality. Notwithstanding this, however, we would resist them in any attempt to despoil us of our franchise, as we would resist the people of Missouri. But we deny that the people of Massachusetts, or of any other Free State, ever attempted any such thing. It is, doubtless, true that immediately after the election of March, 1855, many of the peacefully disposed citizens of Kansas left the Territory, and good reason had they for so doing. Kansas was invaded by hostile forces organized for war, and her people ruthlessly trampled into the dust. Was not this a sufficient reason? To that portion of the people of Missouri whose aims are foreshadowed in the letter of ATCHISON to South Carolina, in which he avowed his intention to again invade Kansas, we have these things to say:

The interests of Kansas and Missouri are identical. A house cannot be improved in Kansas or a town built up without benefiting Missouri. A railroad cannot be extended into Kansas from the States without its traversing the entire length of Missouri. For many years Missouri must be the market for Kansas. The people of Kansas are entitled to the protection of the same Constitution and flag that protects the people of Missouri. Should the people of Kansas invade your homes to wrest your ballot-boxes from you by force, what would be your feelings and actions? Would not all the resentful and indignant impulses of your nature be stirred up? Would you not meet us on our border, and with bayonets in your hands thrust us back? An authority to which we all defer has said, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you." We implore you not to attempt to again violate our rights. We are men as you are, and our common manhood requires that we should resist you if you do. We are organized for defence. We have the pledge of Governor WALKER that he will use the troops of the United States in our behalf. If you persist, against your best interests—against all considerations of patriotism—against all manly and Christian duty—in the mad course some would mark out for you, *a war must ensue, protracted and bloody, between Kansas and Missouri.*

It may be extended all along the line to the Atlantic Coast. A dissolved Union and a broken Government may be the result. For the highest welfare of Kansas and Missouri, in the name of our common country and the living God, we appeal to you to refrain. Remain at home. The Kansas question will then be peacefully settled; the agitation of Slavery will cease; and Kansas and Missouri will go on prospering and to prosper.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Having thus discharged the duties assigned them, the Committee would conclude by exhorting all the people of Kansas to go to the polls on the day of election, in pursuance of the action of the Convention, and deposit their ballots for candidates of their choice. Whatever may be the result of the election, we believe our cause will be strengthened by such a course. Very respectfully,

J. H. LANE, AND COMMITTEE.

LATER NEWS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

On Wednesday, 2d, at a ball given by the citizens of Lecompton, CALVIN BAILEY, a Free-State citizen of the town, was mortally wounded by Lieut. BROCKETT, of that place. BROCKETT is known as one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, and was actively engaged during the difficulties. At the battle of Black Jack he was H. CLAY PATE's second in command. On the night in question he was much intoxicated, and swore that he would have the life of a Free State man before morning. Mr. BAILEY, who, with his brother, is in business at Lecompton, was present at the ball, and during the evening left the hall for the purpose of assisting an acquaintance home. The person he was aiding, being intoxicated, demurred to BAILEY's action, and BROCKETT interfered, and without the slightest provocation stabbed him in several places. The bowie-knife entered the right lung, and at the last accounts Mr. BAILEY was not expected to live. BROCKETT was arrested, but his associates are determined to prevent his committal or trial. An endeavor was made to get Judge WOOD to take straw bail, but the great majority of the citizens of Lecompton condemning the outrage, the pressure was too strong, and the bail was fixed at $2,000. On Saturday last Lecompton presented a singular scene, one portion of the men being under arms, determined that the prisoner should not be tried, and the other determined that he should. The ultras will probably triumph, as they generally do.

On Thursday, the 3d instant, Gen. J. H. LANE and Col. SAM. WALKER visited the Land Office at Lecompton, and while quietly transacting their business, were informed that a mob was gathering in the lower part of the town, with the intention of assaulting Gen. LANE. By the advice of some friends, the General left for Lawrence; not before many violent threats were made against him. There can be no doubt that if LANE had persisted in staying that he would have been assaulted and probably murdered.

The excitement growing out of these circumstances is intense, and the fact of the meeting of the Constitutional Convention being at hand, would strengthen the belief that a collision will occur before long. It is a general feeling in Lawrence that the various Eastern correspondents will find it difficult to attend the sittings of that body. The Pro-Slavery men are particularly bitter against Col. PHILLIPS, of the New-York *Tribune*, for an article in which he said "that unless guarded by the United States Army, the Convention would have to frame its Constitution in Missouri." BROWN, of WALKER's organ, has been using this as an argument against PHILLIPS, and as his paper is extensively circulated in Lecompton, the effect has been to excite the passions of the ultras against Mr. PHILLIPS. Some difficulty will, doubtless, grow out of the affair.

GILLESPIE, WILSON and GORDON, the three men lately arrested by the Leavenworth Vigilance Committee, were taken out of their confinement by the excited populace, and would have been summarily executed, but for the exertions of Mayor ADAMS and other gentlemen, who, pledging themselves that justice should be done, persuaded the people to forego their vengeance. O'BRIEN, one of the gang, whose presence is wanted to complete the evidence, has not yet been arrested.

The Free-State Party is very actively engaged in holding Nominating Conventions and preparing for the October election. They are determined to deserve success by working hard for it. The volunteer military organization is rapidly augmenting and many men are enrolled.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, staple,
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter,
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DR. R. GOODALE's office, No. 385 Broadway, is open for consultation and treatment of that most formidable disease, CATARRH.

Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years' experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy, which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases, warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure.

Office hours, 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another mammoth entertainment is to be given at this popular place of amusement this evening, viz.: The Operatic Drama of "Masaniello," or the Fisherman of Naples. The Chinese Pantomime of the "Magic Hands," and revival of Mr. C. W. TAYLOR's Local Drama of the "Fast Young Men" of New-York and Brooklyn, with dancing, singing, &c. Mr. C. J. FOSTER, Mr. E. L. FOX, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Mr. F. E. AIKEN, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss FANNY HERRING, and the whole company appearing. Secure your seats.

[Advertisement.]

"THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE."—At length we are to hear this wonderful young woman. Miss E. L. WILLIAMS has carried captive all the ears and bosoms of London. She is now about to make similar conquests in New-York. She is said to have no equal living, in singing Welsh, Scotch, Irish and English ballads, and as she sings them *en costume*, she is doubly bewitching. She commences in quite a novel entertainment this evening at Barnum's Museum, when the Grand Aquaria are also thrown open for the first time to the public. Here's a treat!

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.; all other qualities equally low. Also, 5 lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, &c.—Ladies subject to these imperfections will find a speedy cure in "Fontaine's Cream of Wild Flowers." For beautifying the skin, preventing chapping, imparting to it bloom, softness, delicacy and beauty, it is unsurpassed. F. G. FONTAINE & Co., No. 285 Broadway, Astor House. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The fable that scrofula, king's evil could be cured by a monarch's touch, has long been exploded. But the great truth that not only scrofula and salt-rheum, but all maladies developed in the skin and flesh, can be removed by this preparation, is beyond cavil.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MURRAY & LANMAN's Florida Water is quoted by the Spanish American press as a staple of commerce by the ladies, as a peerless perfume and cosmetic, and by everybody as the popular toilet water of the day. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Hallotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Some new and beautiful styles of gas fixtures just out, for the Fall trade. Also, a new patent gas purifier that will save 40 per cent. to the consumer. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. Sept. 12.

$2,000 Kentucky St. 6s	100	300 Erie Railroad....s10	20½
1,000 Georgia St. 6s	100	200 do........b3	20⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s..s30	70	250 do........b30	20⅜
4,000 do	70½	117 do........s3	20½
16,000 do	70½	272 do........c	20⅜
1,000 Virginia 6s	87	5 Hudson River R.R.	20
1,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	94	850 Harlem R. R.....s3	7
2,000 Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	43	310 Reading R. R.	48
1,000 Hd. Riv. R. 3d m.	55	100 do........b30	48½
5,000 Hd.Riv.R.Cn. bs.	50	200 do........s3	48
3,000 Har. R.R. 1st m.	66	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.s3	35
6,000 Ill. C. R. B.b30	84	50 do	35
5,000 do	84	20 M.S.&N.In. pf.stk.c	43⅞
1,000 La C. & M. L.G.b	33	5 Sixth-av. Railroad	84
4 Bank of America	98	32 Illinois Cent. R. R.	93
10 Ocean Bank	72	5 do........c	93
5 American Ex. Bk.	94	75 do........c	93½
15 Continental Bank	94	25 do........c	92
40 Del.&Hud. Cl. Co.	105¼	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	15
35 do	105	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74¼
7 Park Bank	90	225 do........c	74
21 Bk. State of N. Y.	94	50 do........s3w	73¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	70	25 do........c	73¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	11¼	470 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.c	37
100 do........s3	11½	250 do........c	36½
100 do........b30	11½	400 do........b30	37
17 Pacific Mail S. Co.	68	300 do........c	36¼
200 N. Y. Central R.R.	70¼	200 do........c	36¼
150 do........b7	70¾	25 Chi. & R. I. R. R.c	73⅞
182 do	70¼	143 do........b3	73
28 do........s10	70	110 do	72½
50 do........b10	70¼	65 do	73
50 do........c	70⅞	125 do	71½
200 Mich.S.&N.I.R.R.c	21½	50 La Crosse & Mil.R.c	15½
300 do........c	21	250 do........c	15⅜
8 do	21¼	100 do........b3	16

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Mo. State 6s	70¼	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. pf.c	18
1,000 do	70½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. b30	35¾
6,000 do	70¾	12 Mich. Central R.	64
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.bs.b30	84	100 Erie Railroad....b7	20½
2,000 Harlem R. 1st m.	66	100 do	20¼
63 Bank of America	96	30 do	20¼
200 La Crosse & Mil. R.	15¾	100 do........b10	20¼
50 do........b30	16	200 do........b30	20½
320 do	15	121 do........s3	20¼
100 do........b60	15½	100 Reading Railroad	48
50 Del.& Hud. Can.Co.	105	100 do	47
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	11¾	100 do........s10	48½
250 N. Y. Cent. R. b7	70¾	14 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	15
100 do	70¾	140 do	14¾
5 do	71	500 do	15
100 do........s30	70		

MONDAY, Sept. 14—A. M.

We copy the following from two of the leading mercantile journals of this City, as expressive in some measure of the state of feeling among the important interests which in part they represent, in the present money pressure:

From the Courier and Enquirer.

And now one very serious word to all the Banks and we have done. You have done in *two* weeks what could only be safely and legitimately accomplished in *eight*. Do not venture to press the experiment further. This community was never richer or more solvent than at this moment. There never was a better debt created than the $112,000,000 now due the Banks of this City by our business men; but let these Banks persevere in the course pursued during the last two weeks—that is, let them reduce their loans from $112,000,000, to $104,000,000 by the 19th September—and, in our judgment and that of the best financiers in this community, their debt of $112,000,000 *would not be worth fifty cents on the dollar. Or, at all events, one-half of it would be due them by broken merchants.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

"If the people showed half as much fear of the banks as some of the banks do of the people, not one of these institutions *could maintain specie payments for eight and forty hours.* We do not mean that this confidence in the banks is misplaced; on the contrary, we believe that these institutions are, for the most part, eminently worthy of the public esteem; but we do mean to say, with all plainness, that this confidence is not reciprocated to the extent in which it is deserved, and that if the merchants are crowded down, and driven to retaliation by unnecessary severity, those who appear to have the advantage to-day, will certainly be worsted in the conflict. Even if the banks ignore all responsibility to the public, and act on the principle of "every one for himself," they will still find abundant reasons in their own interest, to be forbearing and lenient toward the mercantile community."

In times of difficulty like the present, it is perhaps better to persuade and conciliate than scold or threaten. But it is really difficult to forbear the words of warning which every additional day's observation and experience in the Street now imperatively suggest. The existing enlargement, however uncalled for in the beginning, and wherever originating, is undoubtedly drifting, and that rapidly, to real and lasting trouble, of a public nature, affecting the credit of the country, as well as inflicting wide-spread individual distresses. And it is the part of honest and candid discussion to look round and see if everything has been done, by all the interests involved, to stay this common misfortune, and so arrest a common and great calamity. In this view of the case, no further apology is necessary for reproducing the foregoing emphatic and truthful remonstrances against the course of the principal money-lenders of this City. The duty of other parties being performed in the emergency, the public have some right to know where the remaining cause of trouble rests. A brief retrospect of the three weeks of panic and pressure, the last of which closed with a hopeful feeling, but (we are sorry to add) no reassured confidence, on Saturday, may do some good.

OUR SPECIE RESOURCES.

1. The turn in the market value of Money came with the sudden running down of the Specie reserve in Bank to $9,241,000. This was felt nearly a week before the making up and publication of the average of Aug. 29. And thus far, the pressure, in the ordinary sense, was legitimate. In other words, it could be readily and reasonably accounted for, and without extraneous aggravation could have been corrected. The emergency, in itself, was not a difficult one. It was of no extraordinary occurrence. The remedy was in a prompt appeal to the debtor cities and the known Specie resources of the country. This was at once made and directly answered. Collections came pouring in, through the express companies, and in the shape of ordinary disbursing checks and extraordinary transfer drafts on the New-York Sub-Treasury, payable in Gold. These were hastened from all parts of the country, and in the fortnight which followed, we find the Government strong box reduced from $12,128,000, on Aug. 29, to $10,483,000 on Saturday last, Sept. 12, or nearly *two millions dollars*, the whole of which went into the New-York banks. The Banks on the 5th Sept. averaged $10,227,000. On the 12th, as the statement to-day will probably show, they averaged nearly or quite $12,000,000. We ascertain, *by actual count*, that at the close of the week, they held *thirteen millions and twenty-five thousand dollars.* On Saturday, in conjunction with the money reporter of a neighboring journal, we waited, personally, on forty-six of the fifty-four City associations, and allowing last week's average for the remaining eight (all of them small institutions, holding together about $400,000) we ascertained the above-mentioned sum of $13,025,000 to be the stock of Bullion actually in Bank, at noon on that day. The averages of the week may show a million less, as much of the Gold came in on and after Wednesday. But this is the sum accumulated to the close of the week with the California remittance of 20th August yet to arrive and be counted. It shows an increase of four millions dollars in two weeks, and it proves that the Specie resources of the country are no wise in fault. Relief from that quarter has come promptly, and with it, under ordinary circumstances, should have come entire freedom from panic and further distrust.

2. The masses who hold our Bank Note circulation: They have behaved well, and sensibly. They saw no real cause for panic. They knew the State, in its foresight, had reasonably secured its Bank note currency, and they felt the New-England circulation, which mingles largely with our own, to be trustworthy. A few weak concerns stopped payment, but produced no sign of Bank run. The emergency was properly cared for by the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks. They stood to their duty as redeeming mediums, and the Street *shaves* upon out of town money were scarcely in excess of the discounts which are usual in seasons of quiet.

3. Our Bank depositors: They, too, have shown unfaltering confidence, even where they had no other dealings at Bank than to leave their money for safe keeping. They know that the State has provided in its Constitution a double security against failure, by imposing an individual liability upon all the joint partners or stockholders in these banking concerns, and if there be justice in the Courts of Law, they know this security can be enforced. But they have not even studied to avoid the trouble of this last resort, by withdrawing their money in Gold, to be placed on special deposit, or to be stowed away in private coffers. On the contrary, they have continued their entire trust in the Banks, unwilling to contribute to the distress of their neighbors, who borrow money, by depriving the Banks of the means of lending it. This is strictly true of nineteen-twentieths of the voluntary depositors at Bank. Of the other class, the active dealers at Bank, in current account, it is equally true, with the difference that they have been compelled, by a hard necessity, or induced by the enhanced rates of, and distress for, money outside, to draw down their balances.

4. The Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers: These people have promptly met the pressing and almost universal call made by the Banks for the payment of their loans on demand. No sacrifice has been deemed too great to avoid failure or delay, and the remaining sum due upon such loans is scarcely one per cent. upon the present Bank line.

5. The Private Banking houses in the Foreign trade: These parties have suffered their deposits at Bank to accumulate largely. They have shown, perhaps, a certain degree of distrust in the existing state of things, but not in the direction to aggravate the pressure for money at Bank. They have drawn nothing in gold for a fortnight past. They have made no special deposits, to be held sacredly in gold. They hope soon to use their money in the purchase of Exchange. The delay in doing so is working serious inconvenience to the Produce dealers; but as the *Journal of Commerce* intimates, the Banks themselves show so much fear of their mercantile dealers, that we need not be greatly surprised at the hesitation of these parties to operate. The public could wish it otherwise, particularly as the three millions or more in bank balances which Messrs. BROWN, BELMONT, DUNCAN, ROBB, DENNISTOUN, HOGE and others of the class are daily leaving over, could just now be made to tell more effectually for relief if employed directly by themselves.

6. Finally: The Banks may have fully acquitted themselves of their duty to their Stockholders. The theory of the system is perfect freedom, combined with security to the note-holder and depositor. The managers have the right to direct their business in their own way. We hold them to no further public accountability than we would the same number of private bankers, undertaking the same financial offices. The old close Charters have nearly all been superseded. As "Public Institutions," in the old sense, the Banks have ceased to be, and we heartily rejoice at the change. The few remnants of "feudal" importance which remain in Wall-street, are so only by tradition. If we except the Manhattan Company, which has the form and show of a close corporation, without the substance, under the new Constitution of the State, the Banks are so only many firms of limited copartnership, to conduct a particular line of business. If the number be not sufficient for the business, more will be created. If too many, the weak or inefficient will be dispensed with. The present point is, are they amenable to the reproofs and warning administered by the *Courier* and the *Journal*? There is a hitch to the reassurance of financial confidence somewhere. These gentlemen have been every way encouraged to remove it, and that speedily, if it be with the Banks which they direct. The encouragement of financeering, additional to their specie reserve, ought to reach the curtailment of Loans. The trustful spirit manifested by note-holders and depositors, by the press and by public opinion, ought to remove the contrary spirit which they continually manifest towards their own dealers. The petty annoyances of the past fortnight in doing business at Bank, have accomplished already as much mischief as the denial of discounts. Many of the mercantile dealers have been killed off, as it were, by inches, and some of the country Banks absolutely broken by the refusal of their checks for inconsiderable sums, without warning. Their credit has been doubted and confidence withheld at the Bank counter, before the first breath of suspicion was indulged outside. They have been driven to make sacrifices at the discount offices and through the Brokers' Board, to which they ought not to have been subjected. The additional strength brought to the Banks through forced collections from the neighboring cities and by forced sales, even in some instances of their own Stocks, in Wall-street, has counted for naught as against the failures which are constantly occurring around them. And all the result of an undefined and undefinable distrust, which originating mainly with the Banks, (as the foregoing review testifies,) must end with them, or to their own destruction. If the real state of the country were not what it is, it would be idle as well as unjust to say so much. But when nine men out of every ten you meet say that this wretched and distressing state of financial panic is uncalled for, it is only proper to indorse the suggestion of the *Courier*, that if free rein is to be much longer given to mere distrust, the bills discounted at Bank will fall to the cash value of fifty cents in the dollar, just as many of our very best dividend and interest-paying Railway Stocks and Bonds have been *crooked* down to fifty, sixty or seventy cents, *and the fall of the Bank Shares themselves will speedily follow.* They have recently taken up ten millions new capital, upon which to bank. They either received this in solid means, or they did not, while pretending to do so. If the former, the consequences of its misuse or its being withheld from all use in time of pecuniary need and distress, may, in one sense, be said to be the loss of the stockholders exclusively. But, under all the circumstances which surround us, it is a common misfortune to the whole business community, implying the absence of confidence, and the absence of a just and proper reliance upon the resources, both financial and material, of the country.

The market for money on Saturday was a little easier at Bank, and about the same as on Friday with the Discount Brokers. The terms on first-class paper (the classification being very strict) are 15@18 ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers continue to take but little new business, and the few stocks they are carrying are chiefly on their own private means. The foreign banking-houses were better disposed to take produce bills, though at low figures. Grain has fallen rapidly, under the double embarrassment of getting advances in the country and passing export bills here. The failure of CARPENTER, IBB & Co., importers, in the Straw goods line, was announced. The notes of the Huguenot Bank, at New-Paltz, N. Y., and of the South County Bank, Rhode Island, were thrown out. The foreign mails received in the morning from Boston, (by the *Europa*,) were but little remarked upon. The Domestic Exchanges continue to bring in some considerable parcels of Gold from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. With the Northwest, and Albany, Buffalo and the Lake, the movement of Gold is rather against the City. On the other hand, Canada is sending in some parcels *via* Montreal, Troy, &c. Boston has been made debtor by the large redemptions of New-England money. These fell off toward the close of the week. The Sub-Treasury stood, on Saturday afternoon, $10,483,802, against $11,6[illegible] at the close of the previous week. The Custom Duties for the week were only $[illegible].

The Stock Market was further depressed on the list of good Stocks. There was no great pressure to sell, and the aggregate amount of business was only moderate, the principal sales continuing to be for ready money. In the afternoon there was a spirited advance in Reading Shares, which sold as high as 48½ ℘ cent. The Michigan Southern transfers closing for the election on the 25th September, in the forenoon, the Stock was subsequently offered down to 18 ℘ cent. The general fall in prices since Saturday week is thus marked; the feeling at the close being dull or inactive.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

N. Y. Central	76 @70½	Erie	22½@20⅜
Reading	52 @48½	Ill. Southern	22 @18
Rock Island	79½@71½	Toledo	38½@35⅝
Illinois Central	98 @92	Pittsburg	17 @15
La Crosse	18½@15	Panama	83½@80
Milwaukee	38 @35½	Penn. Coal	74½@70
Galena	80 @73½	Michigan C.	64 @66
Missouris	71 @70¼	Virginia	88 @87
City Bank shares			5@10 per cent. down

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week amounted in the Import entries to $4,343,962, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, against $3,477,868 the corresponding week last year. And in the Produce and Miscellaneous clearances to $1,056,050 against $1,399,295 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $187,187, in Spanish coin to the West Indies, against $3,072 same week in September, 1856. There was nothing sent *via* Boston on Wednesday.

According to the Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published on Saturday, by tabular monthly summary, the import entries of Foreign Merchandise for the eight months of the calendar year, 1857, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, amounted to

1 to Aug. 31, amounted to	$170,851,800
Add two weeks in September	7,666,082
Total to date	$178,517,882
Same period in 1856	164,510,002
Increase to date	$14,007,080

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York

for the eight months	$49,160,000
Add two weeks in September	2,205,061
Total to date	$51,365,061
Same period in 1856	55,968,460
Decrease to date in 1857	$4,603,446

The same tables make the Export of Specie

from New-York for the eight months	$32,498,000
Add two weeks in September	474,087
Total to date	$32,972,087
Same period in 1856	24,528,073
Increase to date in 1857	$8,444,014

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land warrants as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	$100	40 Acres	$105
80 Acres	85	80 Acres	90
120 Acres	80	120 Acres	85
160 Acres	88	160 Acres	90

Market more settled.

The August receipts on the Galena and Chicago Road are reported $169,842 against $255,420 the same month last year. The New-Jersey Central Road $61,484, against $50,761 same month last year.

The Bank officers will confer a public favor by sending a copy of their Weekly average to-day to the Clearing House at an *early* hour. The statement in the aggregate is expected to be a satisfactory one, and every hour saved in making known the result will be so much gained in the restoration of a better state of confidence.

We learn (writes a City correspondent,) by telegraphic dispatch from Peoria, Ill., that the connection of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, with the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, was made on the 11th inst., so that the latter Company will be enabled to pass their trains from their branch to their main line by the 15th inst., in accordance with their contract with the Peoria and Oquawka Company, giving, also, the Peoria Road a direct communication with Chicago.

Money in Other Cities.

From the Buffalo Express.

Considerable excitement, and not a little indignation, was manifested yesterday afternoon, at an article in the *Republic*. That paper stated, not only that "the Western Transportation Company had already suspended," but that it was useless for any of the heavy transportation companies "to attempt to resist the inevitable crash that must come." Now, so far from the Western Transportation Company having suspended, they have not even been in difficulties; they have had no occasion to suspend—their propellers are none of them behind in their balance sheet—not one of the banks at which they have done their business this year have failed, and no reluctance has been manifested at allowing their regular discounts. This attempt, on the part of the *Republic*, to crush out all confidence in the stability of our commercial interests, is the more reprehensible from the fact that it is only confidence that is needed to enable the Transportation Companies to "live and do finely." Seldom or never has there been a time when an article of the nature of the one in question could do so much mischief as at present. Does the *Republic* wish to follow in the wake of the New-York *Herald*, and prophecy disaster and then accomplish it?

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal Sept. 12.

The trade sums up as follows this week, showing a loss of 3,130 tons compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad	55,773	37,204
Schuylkill Canal	32,708	37,538
Lehigh Railroad	5,403	10,812
Lehigh Canal	36,213	34,071
Delaware and Hudson Canal	18,500	20,918
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	27,188	28,470
Scranton, South	4,158	7,884
Total	180,063	176,903

The following shows the aggregate loss and gain by the different avenues, and from the different regions, compared with last year:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill Railroad	1,540,652	1,363,972
Schuylkill Canal	744,184	843,152
Lehigh Railroad	90,462	216,165
Lehigh Canal	779,902	806,328
Delaware and Hudson Canal	319,308	278,064
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	380,653	268,918
Scranton	33,704	237,342
Total	3,888,975	4,013,968

The increase in the supply this year amounts to 126,993 tons.

Vessels are plenty at Port Richmond, but the orders for Coal are very slack, and the business dull. Such is the state of the trade in this region also—and we do not anticipate any change until cool weather sets in and the retail trade commences. In the meantime the only policy for our operators is to curtail their business to the demand and maintain prices until the retail trade commences, when it is to be hoped the trade will improve.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, September 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet and lower. WHEAT—Steady; sales, 18,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 90c. CORN—Inactive. *Canal Freights*—Flour, 34c., and Wheat 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—12,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Barley; 1,600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT closed with an advancing tendency. Sales at 68c. CORN buoyant. Sales, 10,000 bushels at 50c. OATS dull. *Shipments to Buffalo*—280 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour or Wheat; 47,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 66,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12.

COTTON more active. Sales to-day 1,200 bales at 15¼c.@15½c. for Middling. CORN dull and declining. STERLING EXCHANGE 9 ℘ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York 1@1½ ℘ cent.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 12.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market quiet, with sales for the week of 13,500 pieces, 60 by 64, at 5¾c.@6c. COTTON is dull, with small sales for the week at unchanged prices. WOOL—The troubles in the money market have nearly stagnated trade and we have consequently light sales to report, with a moderate demand at the close of the week. *Sales of the week*, 63,150 lbs.

BUFFALO, SATURDAY, Sep. 12, 6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; sales 600 bbls. at $5@$5 38 for good extra Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT [illegible]

[illegible] sales 23,000 bushels [illegible] Milwaukee [illegible] Michigan [illegible] OATS lower; sales 17,000 bushels [illegible]. PROVISIONS unchanged [illegible] York. *Lake Imports* [illegible] 12,000 bushels OATS. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] WHEAT, 10,000 bushels CORN.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

STOCKS steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 81½; Reading Railroad, 23⅞; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Capt. Cavendy, lady and two children, [illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Ellen Morland, Miss Elizabeth Morland, [illegible] Catlin, W. H. Truscott, Mrs. Gaw—[illegible] in the steerage.

In ship Time, from Rotterdam—[illegible]

In bark Sarah, from Savannah—[illegible] Kean, Mrs. W. Smith and child, Miss M. [illegible] Stevens and child—3 in the steerage.

In bark Ernest, from Chincha Islands—[illegible] S. Smith.

In brig Princess Royal, from Bermuda—[illegible] Captain A. F. Burton, F. G. Bestwood, and J. Robson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 39 | Sun sets.... 6 15 | Moon rises.... 1 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 10 | Gov. Island.. 9 40 | Hell Gate.. 11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] to Charleston.

Ship Time, (of Boston,) Homer, Rotterdam July 24, and Helvoet [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived—SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

Bark Crusader, (of Boston,) Moore, [illegible] coal to Barclay & Livingston [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day from E. N. E. and [illegible]

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Higgins, Havre and Southampton; Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool; Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Murray, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. [illegible]

[illegible]

At Savanilla, Aug. 25, brig [illegible]